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CREDIT TO ALLOW GERMANY TO BUY WOOL PROPOSED

American Farm Bureau Federation to Ask Congress to Use Alien Property Fund Surplus for Reopening Teuton Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress is to be asked to establish credit for Germany so that American wool may be sold in the German markets. The American Farm Bureau Federation is planning to bring the matter before Congress as soon as it convenes, recommending that the fund now held in the United States as the net proceeds of sales by the alien property custodian, less existing claims, be used to establish immediately a credit for Germany and other central European countries. This fund is said to amount to approximately \$1,000,000,000 and as it must eventually be paid over to Germany and her former associates, it is to be pointed out that it could be used now to establish a credit which would enable American products to find an excellent market, and, at the same time, would not increase Germany's debt to the United States.

Surplus Stocks on Hand

"We have surplus stocks of certain raw materials," runs the argument, "which Germany needs in order to get on an efficient producing basis, and some arrangement which will finance the transaction and transfer of goods is, therefore, highly desirable. The credit suggested seems a feasible plan and has already been given careful and serious consideration by several congressional committees."

"Wool is one of the commodities which furnishes an interesting example of the need of this German market," the Farm Bureau Federation states. "The world's reserve wool stock today, according to the best available information, is somewhat greater than usual. Where the usual holdings prior to 1919 amounted to about half a year's supply, or around a billion and a quarter pounds, the stocks now available seem to amount to about a full year's supply. But nearly all of this surplus is of the coarser grades. Apparently there is no real surplus of the finer grades of wool—the kinds which we use in this country to manufacture our clothing. The accumulation of coarse wool stocks seems to be a direct result of the inability of Germany and Austria to buy and consume their usual quotas. These markets have been practically closed for a long time now and as a result coarse wool stocks have accumulated in all parts of the world."

Protection for Growers

"About half of the wool produced in the United States is fine wool, of which every pound is needed for clothing, but unfortunately the presence of these vast quantities of coarse wool has been allowed to depress the fine wool markets also. Today the wool grower cannot get on the open market much more than half what the wool cost him to produce."

"Sheep men and farmers all over the country are holding their current wool clip in tremendous pools—usually state pools aggregating many millions of pounds each—and will attempt to get prices more nearly approaching cost of production. The negotiation of a credit arrangement with Germany would prevent enormous losses to wool producers and would be far-reaching in its effect in encouraging sheep men to continue in business and thereby protect our future wool supply."

TRIBESMEN SNIPING IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The War Office states that from the Lower Euphrates there is little to report. Some sniping has taken place at Nasiriyeh, shells have been fired into Samawa from the 13-pounder gun which, with an armored train, was captured by the Arabs on September 2.

On the Middle Euphrates the town of Hillah has been the scene of some sniping. Two small hostile concentrations were dispersed on September 4 by aeroplanes. On the Upper Euphrates, the building of blockhouses on the Baghdad-Fellujah line has been put in hand. North and northeast of Baghdad there is little to report beyond the bombing of hostile bands of tribesmen in the vicinity of Mosul, Babuk and Wandiz.

FORMER GREEK KING'S POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—No request for the expulsion of the former King Constantine of Greece has reached the Swiss Federal authorities as reported. The authorities state that they are unaware whether the Cabinet of Eleutherios Venizelos intends to proffer such a request.

MOUNTAINEERING BY AEROPLANE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The French aviator Durafour intends to leave Geneva at 7 a.m. on Wednesday with the view of landing on the summit of Mont Blanc.

FRANCE APPROVES OF LORD HARDINGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the French Government has signed its approval of the reported decision of the British Government to appoint Lord Hardinge as Ambassador at Paris in place of Lord Derby. Lord Derby was very popular, partly because he was not a professional diplomatist and was personally exceedingly sympathetic with French policy, in spite of divergencies of view.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Although no official announcement of the appointment of Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy of India, as British Ambassador to Paris, has yet been made, there is every reason to believe that Lord Derby will shortly tender his resignation and Lord Hardinge will be offered the position. In such an event it is probable that the new Ambassador will commence his duties early in November.

SERBIANS DEFEAT ALBANIAN FORCES

Hope Expressed Peace May Soon Be Concluded With Albania—Negotiations Also Proceeding With Italy Over Fiume

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On inquiring in official Serbian sources as to the conflicts reported to have occurred between Serbian and Albanian forces on the frontier between these two countries, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Albanian troops have been decisively defeated and driven back over their eastern border. The Serbian command, having received orders from Belgrade to halt their advance at the Albanian frontier, have done so and are not penetrating Albanian territory. In the north, where Montenegro adjoins Albania, the situation is still unsettled and fighting is proceeding over a question of the boundary that has yet to be decided by the Supreme Council. The informant stated that there is every hope that peace will shortly be concluded.

On inquiring as to the truth of the recent report from Rome stating that a joint revolt against Serbia had been organized by Croats, Magyars, and Serbs and Montenegrins, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that there is no truth in this statement, nor in the second report that a revolution in Serbia is imminent. The informant said that both these reports were untrue and showed great ignorance of the peoples and the conditions in Jugo-Slavia. Besides this they undoubtedly show a desire on the part of those issuing the reports to foster insurrection and rebellion. Albanian, it was stated, had no excuse for attacking Serbia but had done so after receiving considerable encouragement from another power to embark on her disastrous campaign.

Wise Management

"If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has for many years past," he says, "kept an outstanding position among the transportation companies of the world, it is because through wise business management they have been enabled to place themselves in such a financial position that the financial world has faith in the institution, and perhaps none of us realized the value which this financial status has been to Canada in the outside world during the recent years, the most outstanding case being the loan of \$40,000,000 worth of debenture stock to the Imperial Government, which was actually hypothecated in the United States for the purchase of munitions during the great war. I consider it a national necessity that the Canadian Pacific Railway at least be kept in healthy financial condition with the hope that, as a result, the other great railway system may be benefited in a corresponding degree."

The informant stated that Serbia is still in favor of an independent Albania and in fact Serbia was the only advocate of an independent Albania at the Peace Conference. The Serbian Government stood out against the prevailing feeling at the Peace Conference that both Italy and Greece should have mandatory interests in Albania and stipulated that should Italy and Greece be granted mandates over the southern portion of Albania, then Serbia should be recognized in the north.

The population in the neighborhood of Scutari is claimed to be Serbian, and during the Peace Conference an offer was made to Italy to refer this district to a plebiscite, but Italy refused. The Christian Science Monitor's informant said it was then proposed to refer the matter to the United States to arbitrate, but this was also refused by Italy. Negotiations are now proceeding with a view to opening a discussion of Albanian affairs with the present Italian Cabinet.

Deep Water Port Needed

The Serbian point of view is that Jugo-Slavia, of which Serbia is the predominant partner, should obtain an Adriatic deep water port, and Flume is the only port that can be so described which is at the present time of any use for large ships on the coast-line of Jugo-Slavia. Any of the other ports will require many years of construction work before they will be available for this purpose.

Serbia is naturally deeply interested in the recent arrangement arrived at between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and also in the extension of this arrangement to Greece and Rumania. As to concluding peace with Albania, the Serbian Government is satisfied that peace can only be concluded, but easily maintained. If the other powers will leave Albania alone and not encourage aggression on her part.

CANADIAN RAILWAY RATES INCREASED

Railway Commission Grants Application of Companies for Substantial Additions to Freight and Passenger Fares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A substantial increase in rates on all the Canadian railroads has been ordered by the Dominion Railway Commission, in pursuance of the application filed in July by the Canadian Railway Association, which application was heard by the full board assembled at Ottawa last month. Freight rates in the west are increased 35 per cent, and in the east by 40 per cent. These rates are to become effective on September 13, and to remain effective until the end of the year. Thereafter the increase in the west will be 30 per cent and in the east 35.

In addition an all-round increase of 20 per cent in passenger rates is ordered (so long as they do not exceed 4 cents per mile). This rate will only be effective until December 31. For a period of six months thereafter the increase will be only 10 per cent, and at the expiration of the six months passenger rates will revert to their former level, and the increases will cease to operate. The judgment further authorizes an increase of 50 per cent in sleeping and parlor car rates and of 20 per cent in the rate on excess baggage.

Certain Exceptions

There are certain exceptions in the blanket order, no increase is ordered in the rates on milk, nor in the minimum class rate scale, nor in the minimum charge for shipment. Authorization is given for an increase in the freight rate on coal from 10 to 20 cents per ton flat rate, according to distance. The rate on cordwood slabs, mill refuse, and so forth, for fuel purposes is increased 10 per cent. No increases are authorized in the rates on crushed stone, sand and gravel or on incidental services such as switching, milling, in transit, diversion, reconsignment, stop-overs, demurrage, and weighing; but provision is made for special application in any or all of these services. Commutation rates do not come under the passenger rate increases.

The order comprises the granting of a very substantial portion of the railways demands. They requested an increase of 40 per cent in freight rates on all lines, east and west, of 20 per cent in passenger rates, and of 50 per cent in sleeping car rates. In arriving at his judgment Frank B. Carvel, the chairman, states that he had been forced to refer almost exclusively to the condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It had been contended by counsel, opposing the application, that the Canadian Pacific should be forced to draw on reserve. With these contentions he was unable to agree.

Wise Management

"If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has for many years past," he says, "kept an outstanding position among the transportation companies of the world, it is because through wise business management they have been enabled to place themselves in such a financial position that the financial world has faith in the institution, and perhaps none of us realized the value which this financial status has been to Canada in the outside world during the recent years, the most outstanding case being the loan of \$40,000,000 worth of debenture stock to the Imperial Government, which was actually hypothecated in the United States for the purchase of munitions during the great war. I consider it a national necessity that the Canadian Pacific Railway at least be kept in healthy financial condition with the hope that, as a result, the other great railway system may be benefited in a corresponding degree."

Still Traffic Checked

Treasury Announces Plan to Prevent Liquor Manufacture

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In an effort to end illicit distilling of intoxicating liquor, the Treasury decided yesterday to tighten regulations around the sale of stills and add another check to its means of tracing down their users. Manufacturers of stills are required by the new regulation to report all sales, the names of purchasers, and locations where the stills are to be set up. Names of manufacturers must be securely attached to the articles sold, and sworn statements must be obtained from purchasers setting forth the purposes for which stills are to be used.

Until the manufacturer has complied with the new regulations, he is not permitted to allow the still to leave his workshop. Such sales cannot be finally consummated until a permit or certificate has been granted by the local internal revenue authorities.

Details of the still's specifications are demanded, as well as the production capacity on a per-day basis. Copies of this information must be preserved by the manufacturer and the purchaser, and a third copy delivered to the internal revenue agent at the place of sale, such records to be open for examination at all times.

To avoid resales between dealers, through which identity of the stills might be lost, the regulation requires the application for a permit each time such a transfer takes place.

Both revenue and prohibition enforcement officers must be apprised of any proposed change of location of a still, and a permit must be obtained which will set forth all details of the original sale certificate as well as giving the new information required.

within a reasonable time reach a position of independence without which I fear nothing but disaster can be the result."

Surplus Looked For

The chairman estimates that the application of the new rates will result in a surplus for the Canadian Pacific during the coming year of \$15,064,500. "I realize," concludes the judgment, "that these rates will be a substantial burden upon the people of Canada, but it was admitted by all parties at the hearing that the cost of everything entering into the operating and maintenance of railways has increased more than 100 per cent during the past four years, while the railway companies have been granted increases in what are known as the 15 per cent, and 25 per cent cases, amounting on average to not more than 35 per cent.

"It is entirely unreasonable that the railway companies should be expected to provide the necessary transportation services for this country unless they receive rates somewhat in proportion to the increased cost of their operation, and while the rates, herein established, fall far below the increased cost of everything else yet I feel they will be sufficient to enable the railways to carry on during the term to which they apply, and that the people in the light of the actual facts will willingly contribute their quota in order to keep these utilities in a position to efficiently transport the business of the country."

The companies will be required to furnish monthly statements to the board of their operating revenues, and should the board at any time before July 1, 1922 be of the opinion that a greater or less amount of money is being paid to the railway companies than is actually necessary to enable them to maintain a reasonable degree of operating efficiency, the board reserves to itself the right on notice at any time to readjust the rates to meet the conditions then existing.

Unlike Plants Compared

"The government report undertakes to compare a thoroughly established and a highly efficient manufactory of automobiles running on an eight-hour schedule with a rapidly expanding munitions plant, characteristic of the mushroom growth of war industries, and operating with a hastily recruited labor force," the board's report says. "Even had the two plants been comparable with respect to the conclusions drawn, the basis of experience was too meager to warrant such conclusions as this the government's document presents."

The board calls the comparisons used by the compilers of the bulletin "astounding," and further says that while many insufficiencies of the basis and generally limited basis of comparison are recognized in the text of the study, the qualifications made in such connections do not appear in the conclusions. These, on the contrary, are stated broadly and without qualifications.

Reiterating its statement of viewpoint, that it does not attack the public health service bulletin because of a prediction in favor of a work day of any specific length, the board's report continues: "There can be no question that the difficult problem of industrial readjustment now pressing upon the country will be further complicated by the unqualified and dogmatic phrasing of the conclusions presented in the bulletin. The official sanction behind the publication of these conclusions gives them special prestige in the minds of many people. "Against Public Interest"

The United States attorney was of the opinion that proper enforcement will be obtained only when the police do their share in rounding up the liquor violators on the authority they have for the enforcement of this law as any other law.

Thomas C. McAuliffe, federal enforcement officer for Connecticut, agreed with Judge Smith that the action of the state police in making arrests for violation of the prohibition law was evidence in itself that the police of the State have the power to make arrests for its enforcement.

Peace Desired by British Premier

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Impressions of

with the triple alliance and that any discussion which showed a marked cleavage of opinion would damage the trade union movement and strengthen that section of the employers which is believed to be spoiling for a fight with the unions. The miners' delegates and members of the other sections of the triple alliance, with whom the Christian Science Monitor's representative spoke on Tuesday, claim that a great reaction from the effect of the first newspaper criticism of the miners has now set in and that if the issue was raised in the congress the miners would rally very strong support. Robert Smillie was certainly greeted on Tuesday morning with general and enthusiastic cheers when he rose to take part in a discussion.

Attacks Thought Unfair

There is great resentment among the delegates at what they consider the unfair newspaper attacks on the miners and organized propaganda of the government. It is suggested that this campaign has not only failed to influence the other workers against the miners but that it has actually turned the tide of trade union feeling in their favor, because the other unions are beginning to fear that an organized effort to influence the whole press against the workers will have to be faced in any serious industrial dispute in the future.

Nevertheless, hope that some compromise settlement of the coal dispute may prevent a strike is not abandoned by the congress delegates. The danger is that things may drift to a stage at which each side may find it very difficult to withdraw before they actually plunge into conflict. It is believed, however, that the proposed meeting between the government and the miners' executive will be the preliminary to a final rapprochement.

France Well Provisioned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In spite of the menace of a coal strike in England, Yves le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, declares that France is well provisioned for the winter. The railroads, which had only a stock of 180,000 tons in January, have 800,000 today.

With supplies from Germany, the production of the French mines imports from England, Belgium and America, France has a total of 4,400,000 tons instead of 3,200,000, which it had in January.

DISARMAMENT OF NATIONS DELAYED

Inquiries by United States Government Said to Disclose General Desire to Increase, Rather Than to Reduce Armament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inquiries made by the United States Government to learn the sentiment of foreign countries regarding the plans for disarmament made at the Paris Peace Conference incorporated in the Treaty of Peace, have not proved reassuring, for instead of considering plans for reduction in armaments, the great nations of the world are speeding up their armament-building programs to an unusual degree.

Only the small nations of the earth, those which cannot even dream of great armaments, are anxious to see a reduction in warlike plans and preparations. Almost without exception, it is stated, the great nations are not only not considering disarmament, but are looking forward to a great campaign of increased armaments as their finances will admit.

Japan contends that with the Pacific Islands to administer under the mandate given at Paris, and with the Bolshevik danger to the West, it is necessary not only to keep its warlike strength at a maximum, but to increase it by every means in its power. Her statesmen declare that Japan's position is exceptional, and that she ought not to be expected to conform to any present world plans for diminishing her preparations.

The European nations have, with the exception of small nations like The Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal, answered questions from the United States that with the present European situation as it is, with central Europe in a turmoil, with Germany still decidedly unsettled and with Bolshevik Russia a serious menace to all Europe, it is not the time to consider a reduction in armaments.

The section of the League of Nations intrusted with the disarmament program has also been making inquiries regarding this phase of its work. It was learned yesterday that a definite program has been outlined by the League for each of the nations enjoying membership, but none of the great powers is disposed to even discuss the program at the present time.

American friends of the League of Nations are interested in the reports received from the various governments of the world on this subject, because of the possible effect it will have on the political campaign here. Officials of the State and War Departments who are familiar with the result of the poll of nations just completed, decline to discuss the matter in any way.

TEACHING WOMEN TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLAND, Maine—A Republican school of instruction for women is to open Thursday night in Frye Hall and will continue throughout Friday. For this demonstration it is planned to have the polling place exactly as it is in the wards with the brass rail inclosing the booth, etc., so that the women may be made thoroughly familiar with each step of procedure necessary to the casting of the ballot.

NONPARTISAN PLAN FAVORED BY WOMEN

Mrs. Park Says They Will Disregard Personalities and Parties and Try to Elect Men Who Will Enact Good Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"I believe that most women voters will be more interested in principles than personalities," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, when questioned about the plans of the league for organizing and guiding the newly enfranchised women of the country in the fall campaign.

Mrs. Park, who is on her way to Richmond, Virginia, to speak at a meeting of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League tonight, spent yesterday at the league headquarters here and talked briefly on the work being done in the various states for educating the women voters. In emphasizing the importance of platform planks and of placing in Congress efficient supporters of measures approved by the league, Mrs. Park based her opinion largely upon observations made at the Democratic and Republican national conventions, where she was instrumental in obtaining the adoption by the Democrats of 13 planks drawn up by suffrage leaders, and the incorporation of five planks in the Republican Party platform. It was this program which was characterized by Charles E. Russell, the political diagnostician, as "the most constructive program ever presented for a platform in my 41 years of political convention experience."

Legislation the Aim

At the conventions of both big political parties it was noted that the women delegates seemed to center their attention on securing effective instruments to insure the legislation which they considered necessary, especially in such matters as child welfare, rather than upon the personalities with which the political leaders attempted to swing public opinion, she stated. This policy will in all probability govern the actions of women in politics, said Mrs. Park. In her opinion, the important thing is that the women should use their new power to bear directly upon Congress, and that the leaders there should be held responsible for securing the adoption of legislation indorsed in the program of the League of Women Voters, especially for the protection of women and children.

The immediate task before all who have been working in the past to secure the vote for women is to carry out an educational program to render that vote effective, according to Mrs. Park and other suffrage leaders here. This work is being carried out by the different state organizations, all working under the guidance of the national headquarters.

Party Lines Ignored

While political wiseacres, faced by the task of diplomatically guiding the votes of the mass of women voters, are obviously puzzled, the women leaders are ignoring party lines, political charges and counter charges and personal records, and sending into every state speakers and bulletins informing the women on such matters as registering, discovering what ideals have in the past guided the men up for office, and urging the election of men who can be trusted to work for those ideals, said Mrs. Park. In the future work will be organized along such definite lines that women voters may know exactly where candidates stand on certain questions and may call to account those who have shown themselves unpredictable in office, it was indicated.

A great problem at present, said Mrs. Park, is that of getting work of this nature under way in the southern states, most of which have done comparatively little work heretofore in organizing the women. It is to be hoped, she said, that other southern states will model their work on that being carried on in Virginia. During the last summer the state university cooperated with the League of Women Voters in establishing a citizenship school for the purpose of training women for public work. This school has been so successful that an extension course is to be undertaken this winter, with branches throughout the State. The women are especially gratified over the attitude of Virginia state officials, who offered the Virginia Equal Suffrage League the use of the Hall of Delegates in the State Capitol for their Thursday night meeting.

Woman Favors Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK—The occasion for my entering into the contest for the post of United States senator from New York is my deep interest in the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement provisions of the Volstead Act," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who has been designated by the Prohibition Party as its candidate, and who is seeking similar nomination at the Republican primaries. Mrs. Boole is unbacked by any big interest. Her campaign is described as a result of a revolt against boss domination.

"I recognize the fact that in the next Congress a determined attempt will be made to change certain provisions of the Volstead Act, especially the definition of intoxicating liquors," continued Mrs. Boole.

"Unlike the Eighteenth Amendment, which would have to be amended in the same way it was adopted, the Volstead Act could be altered by a majority vote of a quorum in both houses of Congress.

Thus it is vital to gain every possible vote in the Senate and House.

"I am entering the Republican contest primarily to oppose Senator Wadsworth on the issue of standing by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. This, however, does not hinder me from having strong opinions on other subjects in which Mr. Wadsworth is interested."

These other subjects, Mrs. Boole said, are the question of his attitude toward equal suffrage for women, the safeguarding of women in gainful occupations, education and independent citizenship for married women, and child labor.

POLAND MAKES APPEAL TO LEAGUE

All Possible Means Are Asked to Prevent Actual Outbreak of War With Lithuania

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Polish note to the League of Nations asking it to mediate in the Polish-Lithuanian controversy says that while the Polish armies were retreating before the Russian-Soviet forces the Lithuanian Government concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government at Moscow authorizing the Soviet Army to make use of Lithuanian territory for its passage and the establishment of a military base. This, the note points out, was a breach of neutrality. The note continues:

"Later, when the Polish armies were forced to withdraw from ethnographic Polish territory as awarded Poland by the Supreme Council on December 8, 1919, Lithuanian troops occupied the evacuated territory and committed excesses toward the populations remaining faithful to Poland. When the Bolshevik invasion was repulsed the Polish Army reoccupied Suwalki and the Lithuanian Government sent a note to the Polish Government declaring it did not recognize the frontier as fixed by the Supreme Council and asking the Poles to retire behind the line of Graevejo-Augustow.

The Polish troops have tried throughout to avoid shedding blood but on September 2 a detachment of Polish cavalry occupying Seyny was attacked by Lithuanians and forced to evacuate the town, losing four dead. The Lithuanian Army then occupied Suwalki and advanced upon Augustow without declaring war. It was ascertained that the Bolshevik troops cooperated with the Lithuanians.

The Polish Government was thus faced with open and direct aggression from Lithuania. There is no doubt possible that the armies of Lithuania are allied with the Red Army and that the Lithuanian Government has become the tool of the Soviet Government. Owing to the fraternal relations which during the several centuries have existed between the Polish and Lithuanian peoples, the Polish Government would have recourse to force of arms only with great reluctance.

The Polish Government has taken all measures to prevent any contact between its troops and Lithuanian forces. It will avoid battle as long as the strategic situation permits.

"Owing to the danger to Poland created by the concentration of Bolshevik troops, which is now under progress, the Polish Government shall consider itself entirely free to proceed with the necessary military operations to free Polish territory.

The Polish Government submits the above facts to the League of Nations and requests the League to use all the means at its disposal in order to prevent the Lithuanian Government from continuing to cooperate with the Soviets, and cause Lithuania to abandon its strange enterprise, thus preventing the Polish Nation from being under the painful necessity of waging war against a sister nation."

Outlook Thought Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dispatches reaching Washington yesterday indicate a greater degree of optimism regarding the possibility of an early settlement of the trouble between Soviet Russia and the Republic of Poland.

Following is the text of a cable message received by the Polish Legation and dated September 7:

"Delegates to the peace negotiations will leave for Riga on Tuesday or Wednesday, September 7 or 8. The Foreign Office hopes that the negotiations will not last a long time. It is possible that the Lithuanian Government will ask to be admitted to the negotiations. Vice-Admiral Huse, greeted by the representatives of Poland, answered that he came to Danzig bringing moral support in behalf of Poland."

SHIP SEIZED AT FIUME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—"Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops have seized a vessel which was driven into our territorial waters," states a message from Flume. The vessel was en route for the United States, with a cargo of silks and automobiles worth 10,000,000 lire.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN RESULT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Wednesday)—A total of £22,000,000 has been subscribed to the second Australian Commonwealth Peace Loan. Sir Joseph Cook has appealed to the Pastoralists to subscribe the remaining £3,000,000 from wool dividends.

GERMANS OFFER SWISS LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A loan of 500,000,000 marks has been offered to Berne by Berlin and Hamburg financiers through a German intermediary.

CAMPAIGN FUND PLANS EXPLAINED

Method Now in Use by Republicans Claimed to Adhere to the \$1000 Limit—Demand for Democratic Fund Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—History of the preparation and subsequent rejection of "Form 101" upon which the Democratic charges to the effect that the Republicans have abandoned the \$1000 limit to contributions and are engaged in raising a campaign fund many millions in excess of the avowed quota of slightly less than \$5,000,000, was given to the senatorial committee investigating campaign funds by H. M. Blair, assistant to the treasurer of the Republican National Committee here yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blair left the committee in no doubt as to the fact that the plan outlined in "Form 101" was repudiated, never officially adopted, and never circulated. He had, however, no apologies to offer for that plan, which he personally had approved. It contemplated removing the \$1000 limit, he said, but asserted that when it was submitted to the national committee, it was vetoed for that very reason.

Another form, said to be numbered "102," was afterward prepared and sent out, and it is on this plan, he said, that the money raisers are now operating. It adheres to the \$1000 limit. It is believed that the Democratic senators on the committee intend to concentrate an attack upon "Form 101."

Plan for Raising Funds

Mr. Blair said that he regards the plan now being used by the Republicans to raise money as the best ever devised for raising funds and as a great step forward in cleaning up American politics from the stigma of being influenced by large campaign contributions from parties with ulterior motives. The plan is substantially the same as used in Liberty Loan campaigns, in war chest and Red Cross campaigns, he said, in most of which campaigns he took part. He said he had been a Y. M. C. A. secretary for 16 years and had conducted many money-raising campaigns for them.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Strong Man of China

The name and fame of Chang Tso-lin, the Tuchin or Mukden, has spread throughout China. Many statesmen in Peking look to this man who holds three Manchurian provinces in the hollow of his hand as a new strong man who may bring peace and prosperity to the country. Among the delegates to the peace conference in Shanghai last winter none was shown more deference than the envoy from Mukden, because behind him stood a super-military politician.

Chang Tso-lin with a combination of serpent's wisdom and self-reliant courage—according to a dispatch in The Times of London from J. O. P. Bland, who recently had conversation with him—knows just how far he can go and still bring the issue always to a conclusion highly advantageous to himself. Mr. Bland believes that Chang has appealed strongly to the masses of people through this very masterfulness. He thinks they prefer that a ruler be able and clever than that he be unimpeachably honest and humane.

A Tuchin's rank is comparable to that of a major-general in command of a division. He is supposedly subordinate to the provincial civil governor, but since the revolution of 1911, in Mukden and in many other parts of China, the military has taken control. The story is that Chang was once a leader of banditti, and if so, he has learned his lesson well, for his army is adequately and regularly paid. It is well fed; he himself is in charge of the commissariat. With this force at his command he keeps the security which is necessary for industrial prosperity.

Chang has a turn for business himself. He not only manages his own bank and his own farms, but takes a hand in bean, rice, and timber trade and is interested in all railroad and other public utility projects in his district. An example of his methods is found in his treatment of a threatened attempt of some of his rival financiers to corner the cash market. He simply called the leaders together and in his capacity of Tuchin intimated that if they cared to carry their plan further, they might expect capital punishment.

Mr. Keynes in Many Tongues

Once in so often a book seems to touch some hidden string of human need and expectations and all corners of the globe clamor for editions. One used to meet Jack London's books in Lapland railway stations and in Bulgarian dentist's offices. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" knew such a run. This year's favorite is undoubtedly J. M. Keynes' "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." The author himself was as surprised as the publisher, and he writes rather gleefully to an American friend:

"You may also be interested to hear about my continental editions which are now selling in large numbers. Editions of the book have now actually appeared in French, German, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and Hungarian. In addition, I have signed definite contracts for editions in Danish, Spanish, Russian and Flemish. I have also received applications from publishers and am in negotiations for editions in Yiddish, Polish, Serbo-Croat and Japanese."

The French and German editions did not get published until early in June, and I have not yet received detailed figures of sales from the publishers. But I started off in France and Germany together at the rate of about 3000 copies a week.

"I was amused that favorable terms and a substantial payment in advance were accorded to me for the Russian edition. The publishers told me that they contemplated a first edition of 10,000 in the Russian language."

There remain China and India and Africa, and if the ball keeps rolling Mr. Keynes has not long to wait before publishers from Punjab and Peking and the Congo will wait upon him.

The Amarus

Before the days of printing, when such an instrument as a typewriter would have been looked upon as an infernal machine, the scribes were a class of professional workmen who were looked up to with reverence. There were special rules and regulations made in regard to the work of copying or inscribing, and there was a wide range of agreeable possibilities.

an official called the Amarus, whose duty it was to look after the scribes and see that they were supplied with proper desks, ink, parchment, pens, pumice-stone and any other requirements necessary for their arduous labor. Six hours of work was the rule for scribes, during which time the Amarus had to see that certain strict regulations were carried out. Absolute silence was enforced, but, as some method of communication was necessary when a scribe was in need of anything from the Amarus, there were certain signs in use, some of which were used widely, such as extending the hands and making a movement as if turning over leaves if the scribe wanted a book.

If a lectionary was wanted, the scribe pretended to wipe away the grease which might easily have fallen upon it from a candle. If it was a missal that was required, in addition to the mere extending of hands, he would make the sign of a cross. If it was a psalter, he placed his hands on his head in the shape of a crown, a reference to King David. If a pagan priest was required, he first gave the general sign and then scratched his ear in imitation of a dog. The Amarus at once recognizing what was wanted, and supplying the need.

The Big Road Through Korea

Through the hinterland of Korea, where no railway has penetrated and no foreigners settled, there runs a wide and well-kept yellow road, from which on either side branch off the narrow trails which otherwise serve the traffic needs of the villagers. It is a road which surprises the traveler from afar off, especially in some places. "So perfect a road," writes Alice Tisdale in Asia, "made the empty plateau look more desolate than ever. The dwellers in these squallid huts would never have built it; neither would the people of the valleys, who used it only occasionally when they bartered with the people in the valleys beyond. The crooked trail that we could half make out in the rough grass at the side of the big road would do very well for such meagre trade as the faraway towns on the other side of the pass demanded."

Japan, in fact, had built and maintained the "big road," which might for that matter have set the imagination of the traveler thinking of the big road that Rome once built in Britain, for that was also an impressive highway in a land whose population could not have built it. Over hill and valley of the Korean hinterland the big road stretches always ahead till it reaches a Japanese barracks on the Yalu, and because it is there Japan would need no more than a week to assume military control of this part of Korea. Meantime, as no doubt did the Roman road in Britain, it has its empty and lonely spaces and again its crowded and animated panorama of local life.

Korea is a land of pedestrians, a land of white garments and queer hats which look in photographs oddly like the tall hats of western civilization except that they seem too small for the wearers, a land where men carry packs on their backs and women bear baskets or jars of water on their heads, and everybody seems to the traveler to go smiling along the big road. The oxen wear bells with a deep, mellow note, the pack mules bells that jingle. These make the big road gayer. But the big road itself is ominous—when one thinks of the convenience it is designed to provide for the march of a hostile army.

Good-by Wash Day, or Monday at the Movies

Justifying the increased charges for laundry work, Mr. E. C. Boughton, assistant secretary of the National British Federation of Launderers, said to a press representative recently:

"The fact that the sub-committee of the Central Profit-sharing Committee has declared that laundry work is estimated to cost 135 per cent more than the pre-war cost, and that the average price charged to customers is not more than 120 per cent, is proof that there is no general profiteering."

As the report states, a laundry proprietor views with great concern every increase in the charges he is forced to make, because he is faced at the time with the possibility that his customers may withdraw their custom and do the washing at home."

It makes one sigh, the sweet concern of the profit-sharing laundryman that a woman will rub out a few things, but he need not worry, for the profit-sharing landlord provides no room in which to wash. The housewife can only smile and say that she didn't want to give up her feminine frills and petticoats, and she wishes the baby were neater, but—

Fruit and Flowers by Airplane

Twice a week an airplane leaves

Nice, loaded with more than 100 baskets of roses, carnations, and other flowers for Copenhagen. Although the journey is lengthened by a detour to the west to avoid high hills, in 10 hours the plane has crossed France, Belgium, Holland and Germany to the capital of Denmark. When spring has come in the Riviera, the snow still lies in the streets of Copenhagen and the florists find ready markets for their French blossoms.

The success of this venture suggests many others which promise profit for the promoter and pleasure for the public. Not only might the early fruits of the Midi be transported to Scandinavia, but something of the kind might be tried in the United States. The Florida fruits would find a market in New York, eager to get them on the day after they were picked. Then, too, in the late summer and early autumn, the perishable fruits which ripen in Canada, but lose much of their flavor by being picked when they are still unripe, would be quickly sold in southern cities. Indeed, this success of the Nice-Copenhagen floral service opens a wide range of agreeable possibilities.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some 3500 years ago Thothmes III of Egypt erected two obelisks before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis. In the last quarter of the first century B.C. they were carried off to Alexandria by the Roman conquerors, where they stood before the Caesareum, with which were connected the gymnasium, the museum, and the famous Library of Alexandria. Some two thousand years later one of these obelisks, which were known as Cleo-

would-be litigation of a certain Italian. This man had erected a bathing establishment which had suffered from damage by the sea. He sued the Egyptian Government, and to make his claim good, set up a shanty on land about the obelisk. When the time came for removing the monument, the Italian merchant declared that he owned the land on which the obelisk stood and that he refused to permit it to be moved.

Nevertheless, excavation was soon progressing. About 100 Arabs were engaged on the task of baring the foundations. While the pit was being dug, a staging was built around the obelisk, sheathing it with planks.

The elaborate machinery for lifting

AN ESCAPE TO DEVON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Each of the London Railroad terminus has its own character, and if many are recalled but as gates between the metropolis and some provincial starting point or destination. Waterloo, unfinished as it is, promises in time to be the aristocrat and most spacious of them all. But today we have small thought to spare for Waterloo: our care is only to get aboard the glittering cars now mysteriously shunting on the rails outside.

For a board of directors who know the practical value of a poetic name have well called their road "The Pathway of the Sun," and tonight from the shores where Amyas Leigh and John Ridd stood centuries ago we shall watch the sun, now blazing on the glass roof above our heads, sink into the western sea.

Starting almost from under the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament, so far has Waterloo extended, with "Big Ben" chiming the hour as we pass, there is the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace of Lambeth, with its leafy park in the midst of London, the Lollards Tower and ancient gray chapel showing through the trees. Then come glimpses of the River Thames amid factories and stones, the National Gallery of British Art away upon the right; soon the great commons of the suburbs, saved from the builder by special acts of Parliament, next the Surrey Downs, and more commons thick with gorse, springing heather and fern.

Now even the "dormitories" of London have been left behind; we pass the Brooklands automobile track and aviation ground, the arid fir-clad plains near Aldershot, and the rich Wiltshire pasture lands—the first glimpse this of the milky-flowing west. And so to Salisbury, whose cathedral furnished Mr. Pecksniff with the framed drawings which were his chief claim to be an architect. Then through Dorsetshire, where the grass takes on a special green, and beside the line might be the very farm of Richard Crick: a low, gray house with a great quadrangle of cowsheds, and around it on the fields cows of the very breed Tess milked.

Through Dorset and into Devon is the same type repeated of house and cows and sheds, for this is the very heart of Hardy's country, with his peasants in the fields, or waiting for the local trains shuttled out of the way of our express.

A moment's pause at Sidmouth junction, for our rearmost cars to be detached, and we speed on to Exeter.

We miss the cathedral and the castle here, for they look down upon the railroad going to Plymouth, and we turn off and make for the North Devon coast.

An hour's run, at first through the dairy lands, round Crediton, farms

similar to Dorset but with smaller homesteads, nesting often in the

combes which begin to mark the

change of country, then into the valley of the Taw, past the old-world villages of Chulmleigh, with its tiny church, Tawstock and Bishop's Tawton. At Barnstaple we reach sea level. The town station is at the water's edge, and from it we look across the harbor at the shipyard. A thriving place, this ancient port and borough, not what it was when it had its own exchange in the reign of Charles II, and forgotten, maybe, by a world which thinks of merchant ships and merchandise by the thousand tons, but none the less at this moment with six ships building on its slipways, and no little seaborne traffic.

Here we change to the toy railroad, with its two-foot gauge and quaint, wide, overhanging cars, which, starting from sea level by the harbor, will mount a thousand feet across the end of Exmoor and bring us finally to Lynton, where, at 800 feet above the sea, the train gives up hope of descending the precipitous hillside and leaves the traveler to set down by some even more primitive conveyance.

Leaving Barnstaple by the valley of the Yeo (a right Devon name for stream or man) we pass the wooded park of Sir Walter Raleigh's family, and soon begin our climb. Tunnels and viaducts are expensive things, so the sturdy little engine pulls us along the sides of combes, turning at the head of each to round a shoulder of the moor. Here later in the year the wild red deer can be seen running, surprised by the trains, and one of the

method of getting the obelisk from the ship to its ultimate resting place should be described pictorially. It traveled on a specially constructed railroad through the streets of the city. When the cornerstone was laid, on October 9, 1880, all New York turned out to celebrate the arrival of Thothmes' temple ornament.

Interestingly enough, it was discovered that the forms and the actual and relative positions of the pieces forming the steps, as well as certain implements found there, were analogous to the emblems of Freemasonry. According to Gaston L. Feuerstein, a noted archaeologist, the hieroglyphics on these pieces represent the word temple. Since the Freemasons are the modern representatives of a society founded by the ancients of those engaged in the construction of temples, these facts fitted together most satisfactorily. So it was natural that the cornerstone should be laid with Masonic ceremonies.

The lead boxes placed in the spaces inclosing the steps were filled with the usual maps and directories, and documents contributed by the various departments at Washington. It is curious to think that this ancient stone has rested on memorials of Egyptian dynasties, of Roman emperors, and finally of the citizens of nineteenth century New York.

The presentation ceremonies took place on February 22, 1881. Two of the bronze crab supports (the crab symbolizes the sun), formerly placed by the Romans at the base of the obelisk, were given by Commander Gorringe to the museum. Cleopatra's Needle itself stands within easy distance of the museum buildings. Nineteen hundred years ago it stood similarly with respect to the museum of Alexandria.

The business of removing the obelisk and transporting it—at the expense of nearly \$100,000—was given into the hands of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe of the United States Navy. It is no simple matter to lift and carry an object 69 feet long and weighing nearly 220 tons. The only way to ship it seemed to be that of embarking and disembarking the obelisk while the vessel was out of water, through an aperture made for the purpose and closed during the voyage. It was recalled that the French had taken 25 years and the British nearly 75 to move the obelisks which they now boast, and it was generally predicted that the Americans would take at least 100 years. Work began in October. In June they set sail. In July they landed in New York, and on February 22, 1881, the presentation ceremonies took place.

But things did not move as smoothly as this recital might make one believe. The Alexandrians protested violently against Ismail's generosity in giving away their obelisk. There were letters and threats of all sorts. But

embankments had been pierced to allow them to pass without getting on the line. Each combé is entered by the railroad at a higher level than the last, until the highest point of the line is reached near Woody Bay. Turning thus, in every combé passengers in the rearmost coaches see the engine level with them, while a panorama wonderful in its varied beauty is unfolded scene by scene. The eyes are all but surprised with loveliness when at the last right-angled turn there bursts upon the one of the most delightful railroad views in Britain—some would say in Europe: the West Lyn Valley and with Lundy Island lighted by the sinking sun.

Here, unexpectedly, we reach a low platform where the cars seem to hang over the torrent roaring through the woods, hundreds of feet below. We alight and, having once experienced that tobogganlike descent behind a pair of sliding horses—the precipitous roads are not kind to automobiles or to single horses—we leave our carriage to be brought on by a porter, and walk down, and down, and down, into the branching valley by the sea.

We are already below the highest slopes, clothed in whinberries and heather; we pass jagged rocks jutting through foxgloves and toadflax, then woods, and then again hedges of fuchsias, valerian and roses, every kind of English summer flower rioting in masses such as surely no other place can boast. And, at the foot of all, the East Lyn and the West, rushing from Exmoor to the torrential confluence a few yards only from the sea. And at that confluence is our home for the next month, and the music of the Lynn the music of our nights and our day.

A QUAKER LIBRARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 250 years ago the Quakers determined that the world needed to be educated as to their views and, among other means to that end, they founded a library which was to contain all works in favor of their doctrines, and those also of a contrary nature. According to the original minute of the fifteenth of seventh month, 1673, "the Society of Friends decided that 'two of a sort of all books written by Friends be collected and kept together . . . and one of every sort written upon truth.' The result is the Devonshire House Reference Library which Mr. H. W. Peel declares, in The Library Association Record, to be the most complete denominational library in England, if not in the world. It is being steadily added to, year by year, though today only one copy of each Quaker book is kept on its shelves and one copy of each antagonistic work.

Moreover, in those early days, Friends were very active in getting a display of their literature in ordinary booksellers' shops, there being records of the distribution of Quaker books by means of Mercury women, specially to those shops where anti-Friend books were on sale. Mr. Peel says that something of the literary activity of Friends in that age may be gauged by the record of a total of 2678 publications (many of which went through several editions) issued between the years 1650 and 1708. Later in the eighteenth century there were a great many similar works published in foreign languages—French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, and Greek.

The nucleus of the present Devonshire House Library was for many years at the Friends' Recording Clerk's office in White Hart Court, Gracechurch Street. As for the work of cataloguing the Friends' books, this was done by Edward Marsh and Joseph Smith, the latter at one time a watchmaker and dealer in umbrellas. The famous Joseph Smith catalogue, which appeared in 1857, dealt with no fewer than 16,000 publications and 2000 authors; it was described by Dr. Garnett of the British Museum as a model of research.

Open to all who care to visit it, the library contains many historical treasures of general interest; in addition, of course, to a practically complete set of Quaker and anti-Quaker literature, much of the latter in form of satirical verse and drama. There is the original Fox's Journal in two volumes; Yearly Meeting minutes from 1762 to the present day; a charter of release of 800 Friends with other nonconformists, including John Bunyan; together with hundreds of prints and cuttings and an exhibition of Quaker costumes.

PHILIP ASTLEY AND HIS ENTERPRISES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

During the recent excavations in Aldwych, a curious relic of bygone London has been discovered, no less than portions of the floor and passageways of that very Olympic Theater immortalized by Elia in "Ellingtoniana." But it is not with Ellington's luckless tenure, "his Elia," that we are now concerned, but with Philip Astley, the builder of that theater. The immortal author of the phrase, "cut the cackie and come to the 'osses," was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1742, brought up to his father's trade of cabinet-making and joined the army at the age of 17. Having distinguished himself as a rough-rider and breaker-in of horses, as well as on the fields of Ernsford and Friedburg, he obtained his discharge and set up as an equestrian performer in an open field at Lambeth off the Waterloo Road of today.

He married an equestrienne, as was right, appeared with his wife at Drury Lane, at the Shakespeare Jubilee, became a riding master and enlarged his theater into a riding house, without a license, which led to his being committed to prison in 1783, and being promptly released at the intervention of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, whose daughters he had taught to ride. He presently acquired a license, named his theater The Royal Grove, from the paintings of trees with which its interior was adorned, and became a great person in his way. He gave performances in Dublin and Paris, Francon's was originally his foundation, but his foreign activities were brought to an end by the French Revolution, and he reentered the army. Meanwhile his theater was burnt, and obtaining leave of absence from the commander-in-chief himself, the Duke of York to wit, he hurried home, engaged the Lyceum, and set to work on a new theater, which was opened in 1794 under the patronage of the royal family.

SELF-SUSTAINING NATION ADVOCATED

Senator Harding Urges the Development of a Sound System of Agriculture and Greater Efficiency in Marketing

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — "The time has come when, as a nation, we must determine upon a definite agricultural policy," said Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for the presidency, in his address at the Minnesota State Fair, yesterday. "We must decide whether we shall undertake to make of the United States a self-sustaining Nation—which means that we shall grow within our own boundaries all of the staple food products needed to maintain the highest type of civilization—or whether we shall continue to exploit our agricultural resources for the benefit of our industrial and commercial life, and leave to posterity the task of finding food enough, by strong-arm methods, if necessary, to support the coming hundreds of millions. I believe in the self-sustaining, independent, self-reliant nation, agriculturally, industrially and politically. We are then the guarantors of our own security and are equal to the task."

"If we should unhappily choose the course of industrial and commercial promotion at the expense of agriculture, cities will continue to grow at the expense of the rural community, agriculture will inevitably break down and finally destroy the finest rural civilization, with the greatest possibilities, the world has ever seen. Decreased farm production will make dear food and we shall be obliged to send our ships to faraway nations in search of cheap foodstuffs, the importation of which is sure to intensify agricultural discouragement and distress at home. Ultimately there will come the same fatal break-down, an from the same causes, which has destroyed the great civilizations of centuries past."

Self-Sustaining Nation

"If, on the other hand, we shall determine to build up here a self-sustaining nation—and what lover of his country can make a different choice?—then we must at once set about the development of a system of agriculture which will enable us to feed our people abundantly, with some to spare for export in years of plenty, and at prices which will insure to the farmer and his family both financial rewards and educational, social and religious living conditions fairly comparable to those offered by the cities. A sound system of agriculture cannot be maintained on any other basis. Anything short of a fair return upon invested capital, and a fair wage for the labor which goes into the crops, and enough in addition to enable the farmer to maintain the fertility of his soil and insure against natural hazards, will drive large numbers of farmers to the cities."

A frank recognition by all of our people of this fundamental truth is necessary, if we are successfully to work out this great national problem. It is a matter of even greater concern to the people of the cities than to the farmer and the farm community. If we cannot by painstaking study and wise statesmanship arrive at such understanding and application of economic laws as will enable us to bring about a fair balance between our urban and rural industries, bringing prosperity to both and permitting neither to suffer at the expense of the other, we can not hope for concord, and without concord there is no assurance for the future.

Farmers' Organizations

"Heretofore the farmer has been an individualist. Living a somewhat isolated life and being compelled to work long hours, it has not been easy for him to gather with his fellows. He has not had a ready means of defense against the strong organizations of both Capital and Labor, which in their own interest have at times imposed unfair conditions upon him. It is true that at times, during the past 60 years, there have been temporary farmer organizations brought together to combat some unusually burdensome condition, but usually breaking down when the emergency has passed."

"But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds they may find necessary to promote the interests of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. The fruit growers of the western coast have become so strong that they are now able not only to do away with many of the expenses heretofore paid to others, but also to influence the price of their products. The grain growers of the west and northwest have become strong enough to bring about many changes they desired in the marketing of their crops. The farmers of the corn belt states are rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country. All of these are natural developments in the evolving change of relationships and the modern complexities of productivity and exchange."

Pledges of Republican Party

"It is more than conceivable, it is apparent, that we are able to deal

more wisely and more justly with our agriculture than we have in the past. Unless we do deal more fairly there may come a conflict between the organized farmers in the surplus-producing states and those who insist on buying their crops below production costs. We have witnessed the restricted production of manufactures and of labor, but we have not yet experienced the intentionally restricted production of foodstuffs. Let us hope we never may. It is our business to produce and conserve, not deny, deprive or destroy."

"Some of the things which ought to be done, if we are to put our agriculture on a sound foundation, have been mentioned in the national platform of the party to whose pledges I am committed."

Efficiency in Marketing

"First, the need of farm representation in larger governmental affairs is recognized."

Efficiency in Marketing

"Second, the right of farmers to form cooperative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. A prosperous agriculture demands not only efficiency in production, but efficiency in marketing. Through cooperative associations the route between the producer and the consumer can and must be shortened. Wasteful effort can and must be avoided. Unnecessary expense can and must be eliminated. It is to the advantage of all our people that every possible improvement be made in our methods of getting the products of our farms into the hands of the people who consume them."

"Third, the Republican Party pledged itself to a study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, both at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations here. Stabilization will contribute to everybody's confidence. We must get a better understanding of the factors which influence agricultural prices, with a view to avoiding these violent fluctuations and bring about average prices, which shall bear a reasonable relation to the cost of production."

To Put an End to Price Fixing

"Fourth, we promise to put an end to unnecessary price-fixing of farm products and to ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce farm product prices."

"Fifth, we favor the administration of the farm loan act so as to help men who farm to secure farms of their own, and to give to them long-term credits needed to practice the best methods of diversified farming."

"Sixth, we do not longer recognize the right to speculative profit in the operation of our transportation systems, but we are pledged to restore them to the highest state of efficiency as quickly as possible."

"Seventh, we are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry."

BROTHERHOOD CONGRESS PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The second World Brotherhood Federation Congress is to meet in Washington on October 9-13. The federation, which held its first congress in London last year, has for its president, the Rev. John Clifford, D. D. The vice-presidents are General Sir Jan Christian Smuts, South Africa; the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, London, and Dr. T. Albert Moore, Toronto, Ontario. The general aims and objectives of the federation are given as follows:

"1. To interpret and exemplify brotherhood in the life and teachings of Jesus.

"2. To make such a spirit and interpretation of brotherhood dominant in all life, personal, economic, social and political.

"3. To promote the organization and federation of brotherhoods and kindred societies, such as men clubs, Bible classes, guilds and associations, and to mobilize the men of the church for fellowship and brotherhood service.

"Each denomination is recognized as the arbiter of its own men's work, and the work of the federation is to help promote the work being carried on by each church."

The program of the congress to be held here will cover "brotherhood" in relation to religion, industry, citizenship, international problems, the foundation of the new world order, and a world-wide ministry. Among the speakers are to be:

Dr. John Clifford, D. D., London; William Ward, Esq., London; the Rev. Tom Sykes, London; Ben Snorr, M. P., London; Bishop Nikolai Velimirovitch of Serbia; Pasteur E. Gouinelle of France; Bishop McConnell, Pittsburgh; Frank Morrison, Washington; Dr. Rovitz Harlan, New York; Dr. William G. Weir Wooster, Ohio; Dr. William S. Boward, Chicago; Dr. W. B. Beauchamp, Nashville, Tennessee; J. O. McCarthy, Toronto, Canada; Dr. T. Albert Moore, Toronto, Canada; and Bishop James Atkins, Waynesville, North Carolina.

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PRIMARY SURPRISE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Republicans Name Congressman Fuller for Lieutenant-Governor

State Senator Walsh Democratic Choice for Governor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Congressman from the ninth Massachusetts district, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in the primary election held on Tuesday. While the exact size of his plurality over Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the state Legislature, is not accurately known, there seems to be no doubt as to the result. Mr. Fuller's victory came as a surprise, as returns on Tuesday evening, at midnight, with one-third of the cities and towns of the State heard from, gave Mr. Warner a lead, with Charles L. Burill second, and Mr. Fuller third.

The nomination of Mr. Fuller is considered unusual in that he made no campaign whatever, except to announce his candidacy, until about a week before the primary, and even then he spoke in only a few places. He had no committee or organization of any kind, nor did he employ paid workers, it is understood. He relied on his friends and the acquaintance he had built up in business, and in former affiliation with the Progressive Party.

Senator Walsh Wins

John J. Walsh, state Senator, won the Democratic nomination for Governor, with 39,940 votes and a plurality of 3,351 votes over Richard H. Long.

Channing H. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor, was nominated for Governor by the Republicans without opposition. J. Weston Allen, attorney-general, Republican, was nominated in the same manner. Alonzo B. Cook, state auditor, was renominated on the same ticket over Walter P. Babb.

James Jackson, formerly New England director of the Red Cross, received the Republican nomination for state treasurer by more than two to one over Fred J. Burrell, who recently resigned from that office. Mr. Jackson, who was nominated on stickers, was sworn in as treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth by Gov. Calvin Coolidge at 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The appointment of Mr. Jackson, made by Governor Coolidge on Saturday, was confirmed by the council, under suspension of the rules, just previous to the administering of the oath.

"Seventh, we are pledged to the revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, American agriculture and American industry."

Little Democratic Interest

Frederick W. Cook, city clerk of Somerville, was the Republican choice for secretary of state.

The Democrats showed little interest, except in certain local contests, which made the nomination of Mr. Walsh personal triumph. The unopposed Democratic nominees for the balance of the state ticket are: Lieutenant-governor, Michael A. O'Leary; secretary of state, Charles H. McGlue; treasurer, Patrick O'Hearn; auditor, Mrs. Alice E. Cram; attorney-general, Michael L. Sullivan.

All present congressmen from Massachusetts were renominated except Mr. Fuller. Charles L. Underhill, Republican, of Somerville, won a field of six candidates. The Democratic nominee, unopposed, is Maurice F. Ahearn, of Somerville. Peter F. Tague, Democratic congressman from the tenth district, was renominated over seven other candidates.

Mr. Moses Renominated

Senate Opponent of League and Suffrage Wins in New Hampshire

CONCORD, New Hampshire—United States Senator George H. Moses was renominated by the Republicans by a plurality of about 12,000 over Huntley N. Spaulding, former state food administrator, at the state primary election on Tuesday, according to returns at hand. The total vote was about 45,000. Mr. Moses was an opponent of both the League of Nations and woman suffrage. An attempt was made to defeat him by the women's votes, but anti-suffrage women voters were urged by their leaders to go to the polls to secure his election.

The Democratic senatorial nomination was won by Raymond B. Stevens.

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COURT ANNOUNCES PENALTY SCHEDULES

Judge Thayer, of Superior Court, Outlines Definite Policy Aimed to Check Abuses by Intoxicated or Careless Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Massachusetts — The first statement of a definite policy for dealing with cases in which the defendants are charged with operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, was made by Judge Webster Thayer of the Superior Court, sitting here on Tuesday. Speaking from the bench, Judge Thayer condemned the practice which has obtained in the lower courts recently, of imposing light fines for violation of the automobile law, and stated four categories of offenses for which he holds that jail sentences should be the penalties.

Jail sentences were given up to two years ago in many cases. Judge Thayer said, that the failure of the Legislature in 1916 and 1917 to amend the existing automobile laws to make such penalties applicable by statute has led to the abandonment of this policy. The sentiment grew among the judges that continuance of this policy would be a contravention of the wishes of the legislative branch, he said, and the result has been a return to the general practice of fining.

Immediate Action Necessary

Feeling, however, that immediate action by the judiciary, if not the Legislature, must be taken, in view of the increase in the number of violations, and in the interests of the public, Judge Thayer worked out the first interpretation to be handed down from the bench, and provided precedent looking to the curbing of drunken and careless driving. In setting a maximum fine of \$200, which he intends to impose in all cases of defendants appealing to his court and being found guilty, Judge Thayer condemned the small penalties as being but slight deterrents.

"The question then arises," he said, "in what class of cases jail sentences should be imposed, and in what class of cases there should be fines. It is a difficult question. No established policy has been followed in this court. In the lower courts, there is great confusion; there is no uniformity of practice. I have imposed jail sentences where fines have been imposed in the lower court, and I have imposed fines where the sentence of the lower court has been a jail term. How are we going to differentiate in these cases? What is fair and just? What is fair and just to the community, and what is fair and just to the defendant?"

Offenses Classified

Judge Thayer then defined the four types of cases in which he claims that

jail sentences are just and applicable as: operation of an automobile in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public; repeated violation of the law against operating while under the influence of liquor; operation resulting in damage to property, and operation resulting in personal injury.

Judge Thayer reiterated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during a recess of the court session at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, yesterday, his intention to apply this policy from now on. He expressed the opinion that, although the four categories which he defined were called exceptions to the general policy of fining, they were far-reaching in their application.

"The increase in the number of violations is astounding," he declared. "A definite policy was imperative in justice to the public, and we may hope for uniform judicial action and the enactment of a state statute imposing adequate sentences in all cases of this character."

POLICIES OF MR. DE LA HUERTA

Provisional President Wants United States to Recognize Mexico's Internal Rights

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Pacification of the republic was declared to have been the most important success of his administration by Provisional President de la Huerta on Tuesday. He added that the industrial question was the most important one now confronting the government.

The Provisional President denied that the revolution had been supported by any interests outside of Mexico. He announced his intention to amend the existing automobile laws to make such penalties applicable by statute. The judges that continuance of this policy would be a contravention of the wishes of the legislative branch, he said, and the result has been a return to the general practice of fining.

All the constitutional laws enacted during the Carranza administration will be recognized by the de facto government, but Mr. Carranza's doctrine relative to Central and South American unionism is not supported. In the lower courts, there is great confusion; there is no uniformity of practice. I have imposed jail sentences where fines have been imposed in the lower court, and I have imposed fines where the sentence of the lower court has been a jail term. How are we going to differentiate in these cases? What is fair and just? What is fair and just to the community, and what is fair and just to the defendant?"

"The greatest service the United States can render Mexico," declared Mr. de la Huerta, "would be the recognition of Mexico's rights relative to legislation concerning internal affairs, and likewise to refuse to permit private interests to influence the government's procedure."

UNION AMALGAMATION PLANNED
NEW YORK, New York—Preliminary work on a plan to amalgamate all union labor organizations in Greater New York was started yesterday by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Benefit Win Converts
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Since prohibition has been in effect the tremendous benefits derived therefrom have been so apparent that hundreds of Providence men who were previously advocates of liquor are now strong in their acknowledgment that they will fight any effort to bring back the former discredited conditions, says an observer of the results of prohibition in this city. One Providence businessman recently stated that he used to laugh at the idea of prohibition, saying frankly that he never believed it would come to pass, and if it did, it surely could not achieve the reforms and improvements promised by its advocates.

"But since it has come and accomplished such astonishing wonders in so short a time, and at that only partially practiced," said the businessman, "I am so thoroughly converted to the new and much improved order of things that I am ready to fight any attempt to take the benefits of prohibition from me personally, and from the public generally at present and especially the future generations which will not know the evil and disastrous influence of the saloon."

"In my business, which improved with prohibition, I come in contact daily with hundreds of persons in all walks of life. When intoxicating liquor was available and getting in its deadly work there was one chap, whose clothes were always castoffs, who used to work intermittently and spend all his money, and what he got from his sisters and mother, for liquor. But since prohibition has closed the saloon he is working steadily, has hired a maid for his mother, has some money in the bank, and is justifiably proud of the fact that he has bought six new and complete suits for himself. The pleasure of the new clothes was so great that he told me he bought a new suit every week for a while. Not only that, but he is taking a new interest in life. It is such examples as that right before me that convince me that I am only one of thousands who will fight on the side of prohibition if any attempt is made to break down the present order of things that promises even greater benefits with a fuller application of the law and a fair opportunity for the good effects of prohibition to be shown."

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY IN CHINA

American Trade Commissioner Tells of Chance to Develop Coal Mines and Transportation, Opening Central Asia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There are almost unlimited opportunities for the investment of American capital in China, remarkable trade possibilities for the American exporter and railroad man, in the opinion of Frank Rhea, trade commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, who is starting for China soon. Mr. Rhea told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expected to make two years study of opportunities for the investment of American capital in providing China with adequate transportation facilities and in the development of her great natural resources. He will act also as engineering assistant to the commercial attaché and in similar technical capacity to consular service agents.

"During the early days of the United States, Great Britain and other European countries came in and helped build our railroads and we had to pay interest on that investment. Now the world has borrowed so much money from us that conditions are reversed, and it is my idea that instead of taking all that money that other countries will be paying back to us each year and banking it here, we invest it abroad, particularly in China, whose natural resources are so enormous.

Coal Field Needs Development

"Probably no country in the world has coal fields equal to those in the Allegheny region of the United States, but China has one of the greatest coal fields in the world, where all varieties of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, may be mined; but it needs development. China has a great deal of iron, antimony and other mineral wealth. China has also plenty of labor. And coal is probably about the most needed commodity in the world."

"It seems to me that China is ripe for a general reconstruction, and Christian missionaries there have undoubtedly done the preliminary work, laid the foundation for modern industrialism which will make the country much more comfortable to live in."

"Probably China's greatest need today is a widespread transportation system. Her population is extremely congested, fully 75 per cent of it being crowded along the fringes of water transportation, that is, along the sea-coast and the valley of the Yangtze River. Now Mongolia and southern Siberia are fertile and productive countries and their mountain ranges supply water for irrigation. If adequate transportation facilities were provided this great interior of central Asia could be developed. There would be plenty of room for the people and they would get the benefit of the national resources of the country."

The Province of Szechuan

Mr. Rhea spoke of the Province of Szechuan, containing 218,000 square miles in the Yangtze Valley and inhabited by about 45,000,000. This, he said, was entirely self supporting, an agricultural district, with sufficient textile industries to manufacture fabrics for domestic use. It had a well-worked out irrigation system at least 2000 years old, which was as good as when established. This, he believed, showed the possibility of developing other parts of Central Asia. He spoke of the increased potato crops raised in a section near Tientsin and stated that in another part of the country peanut production had quadrupled since transportation had been so developed that the product could be marketed easily.

"China had formerly a great many canals, probably originally the most superior transportation system in the world, but it has largely fallen into decay and needs to be modernized both in management and equipment, as well as extended. She needs American assistance in administration as well as in the upbuilding and extension of her transportation systems today. She also needs a comprehensive telephonic and telegraph system."

"We in America must realize that at present China has a balance of trade against us. We want to build up trade there for our goods, for we are going to call on China for all sorts of things, and in large amounts, that we require from the Far East. In my opinion we ought to meet that deficit caused by her having a balance of trade against us by investing largely in the development of China."

DRAMATIC AUTHORS MAY FORM UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dramatic authors the world over will be affiliated with Labor before long, according to John Emerson, president of the Actors Equity Association, who has lately made a trip to Europe to study conditions there. "When that is accomplished," said Mr. Emerson, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the last step necessary for the complete unionization of the theater will have been taken."

"Ever since the successful ending of our strike against the managers here a year ago, the tendency for all the artistic forces of the stage to or-

ganize, not only in the United States and Canada, but in Europe as well, has been growing. Take any movement with an international swing to it, when one part makes a gain the other parts are encouraged. The American actors, in order to make their protest last summer effective, united with Labor; and at that time the British actors through their organizations gave us every help in their power. Now we have an understanding with the actors of England and of France too, that in case of our having trouble again with our managers, they will all stand by us; while we, in turn, in case they have trouble, are to stand by them."

"At present that is about as far as

IMPRESSIONS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Few spectacles have gripped the imagination so tight as the parade of the nations' athletes, men and women, before King Albert, a tall, heroic figure, at the stadium some three miles away from the heart of busy, bustling Antwerp on the opening day of the Olympic games. These people, chosen because of their special and individual prowess in athletics, framed a picture more suggestive of some mighty

least. Never at any of the six previous Olympiads has America been so well represented. Her team had a great reception today and it will come as something of a shock to students of form if she does not prove to be champion country. Her team impressed the writer—a Britisher—profoundly.

Great Britain has not entered into these games with anything approaching the thoroughness and enterprise of the other countries, and, truth to tell, while her team is of good, sound material, it has not been developed as it should have been. It has had no handsome financial backing to insure full and necessary preparations; indeed, the strictest economy will be

falls much below perfection. It is decidedly on the slow side, and should there be rain there will be no starting times; as a matter of fact, even though ideal weather be vouchsafed, it is improbable that there will be an epidemic of records, for, quite apart from the slowness of the track, practice has been done with difficulty for the reason that the stadium has not been available for preliminaries. A hockey pitch, behind the grand stand, has had to serve as practice ground, and so limited was space that many competitors, especially those from Great Britain, who did not arrive in Antwerp until Thursday morning, had been unable to loosen their limbs. Lawn tennis players, however,

notwithstanding that Aroostook shipments to date have been of good size, round and of excellent quality, by reason of quite heavy receipts at market centers from other states, together with very warm weather, the market has receded from 20 to 30 cents per hundred, which has had the effect of dropping prices at leading points from 25 to 35 cents per barrel.

POLICE QUERIED ON RADICAL MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To 200 police chiefs in industrial cities, the American Civil Liberties Union has sent a questionnaire on the methods by which the police handle radical discussion, in the light of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly.

It is asked whether radical meetings are held, whether permits are required for them, whether permits are required for meetings held on private property, whether radical meetings are given police protection, whether they are kept under police surveillance, whether the police take stenographic notes, whether they are instructed to interfere if they believe that dangerous speeches are being made, and whether they are instructed not to interfere unless some act in violation of law is committed.

The chiefs are also asked whether they would be expected to protect radical meetings against interference by unofficial bodies, or groups, such as have taken place in some cities by chambers of commerce, posts of the American Legion, etc.; and what attitude the police take in case such unofficial bodies urge that radical meetings be prevented.

WOMEN ARE FREE TO VOTE IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New Jersey—New Jersey women will register and vote at the coming elections under the Nineteenth Amendment without any difficulty, so Thomas F. McCran, Attorney-General of New Jersey, has notified the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"The state laws will apply equally to women and men," said Mr. McCran. "On September 14 there will be a house-to-house registration in all cities of under 15,000 population, and the officials who go out to register men will be told to register women as well. They should be told to register women as well, for the Belgian is a rare fencer."

Twenty-seven nations were represented in the march past the royal box in which were Queen Elizabeth and her young children, Princess Marie José and Princes Leopold and Charles. Each country came into the arena with its flag carried with pride, to be dipped by way of saluting His Majesty, and the competitors, drilled perfectly, swung past with the right hand uplifted and the left on the heart. Australia led the way, while trumpeters gave a fanfare, and several thousand people cheered and shouted. The Australians, like the South Africans, were striking alike for their carriage and strength of numbers. Making their appearance in alphabetical order, the countries made many wonderful contracts. There was a little army of Egyptians, hit off by red fez; men of Italy, with a ponderous man recalling Blackmore's John Ridd, a veritable giant he was, as their flagbearer, sported the headgear of the mountaineer; Chili had her place; India, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Japan, Spain, Greece, Portugal.

The stadium has been splendidly set out. It has cost 2,000,000 francs to create. In the bright, glorious sunshine today it looked perfect. Many thousands—20,000 at least—can find room to watch the games in comfort. From the point of view of the athletes, the condition of the track had been well begun.

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OFFICIAL NOTES OF RUSSIA AND BRITAIN

In Soviets' Reply to Lord Curzon
Russians Express Readiness to Agree to Territorial Frontier More Favorable to the Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Further official correspondence which has passed between the British Government and the Soviet Government of Russia recently, has now been made public by the Foreign Office. The exchange of communications between the two governments, it will be remembered, began with the telegram which was dispatched from Spa by Lord Curzon on July 11 to Mr. Tchitcherin which was the subject of a recent article in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, indicating that the British Government had taken steps to bring about a conclusion of hostilities between Poland and the Soviet Government of Russia.

On July 18 a reply was received from the Soviet Government which Mr. Lloyd George described in the House of Commons, recently, as an ambiguous one, adding that even those who read it could not quite agree as to its meaning. This document is in substance as follows:

An Ambiguous Document

"The Russian Soviet Government is pleased to acknowledge the declaration of the British Government on its desire to contribute to the establishment of general peace in eastern Europe. The British Government, unfortunately, did not manifest the same desire of contributing to the cause of peace in eastern Europe earlier. Likewise at the time when Soviet Russia was trying to obtain peace with the border states the British Government did not support the attainment of this aim, nor when the Estonian Government—which was preparing to conclude peace with the Soviet Government in December of last year—received a warning in the name of the Supreme Council. The present change in the attitude of Great Britain in the question of peace between Soviet Russia and other states is in complete harmony with the wishes of Soviet Russia, whose desire to live in peace with all other states—to which reference is made in the last communication of the British Government—remains firm and unalterable.

"Regarding Poland likewise, in spite of the latter's wanton aggression against the Soviet Republic, Soviet Russia remains as faithful as before to the principles she has proclaimed so often and to her earnest desire of establishing peaceful relations with all peoples. The question, however, of cessation of the armed struggle between Russia and Poland will be unfavorably influenced by the fact that on the part of the Polish Government there has been no direct declaration to the Soviet Government regarding its wish to conclude peace. Numerous utterances of representatives of the Polish people have come to the knowledge of the Soviet Government in which they express themselves in an extremely bitter sense as to the British Government's political action in this question, and information has likewise been published in the press as to a decision of the Polish Diet to reject the proposal of an armistice with Soviet Russia.

Soviet Russia Cautious

"The Soviet Government must therefore consider with some caution such proposals so far as they do not come directly from the government concerned and as long as the danger subsists that the attitude of the Polish Government will not correspond to the declaration of other governments which speak in its name. The necessity of a direct communication from the Polish Government to the Soviet Government in this case is the more urgent as the past attitude of the British Government in the conflict between Poland and Russia can hardly be considered as a reason for assuming the rôle of mediator between these two governments.

"If at the time when the Polish Republic was preparing its wanton aggression against Russia and the Ukraine, the British Government not only made no attempts to hinder this aggression but even left without any answer the communication of the Soviet Government to the entente governments on this question, and if at the time when the Polish offensive has had as a result military disaster for Poland, the British Government on the contrary tries to assume the rôle of mediator in order to suspend the hostilities that have become so disastrous for Poland, so the position which results for the British Government from this line of action is such that it deprives it of the rôle of an impartial third party which would alone render possible its mediation between the belligerents. It is necessary to remind likewise, the British Government that it has itself described the state, created by the adoption by Russia of its memorandum of July 1, as a state of armistice and that it has therefore described itself in this way as a belligerent waging war against Soviet Russia—a fact that can in no way create a normal basis for the recognition of its rôle as mediator between Soviet Russia and another belligerent.

Conciliatory Efforts

Regarding the British Government, the Russian Government has in its

answer to the memorandum of July 1 made an absolutely conciliatory declaration including the acceptance of all the demands of the British Government. It has thus shown its anxious desire to remove completely all conflicts and to obtain definite peace with Great Britain. It desires, likewise, to establish peace with Poland and in the attainment of this aim it considers direct negotiations with Poland, without any interference from outside, as necessary as direct negotiations with Great Britain in its relations with the latter. The Soviet Government is the less inclined to accept the proposed mediation in the negotiations with Poland, as the reconciliation with Poland which it earnestly desires can only be hampered in such a case in view of the subordinate position with Poland's interests and fate, in comparison with interests foreign to Poland, are occupying in the domain in relations between Soviet Russia and a third power.

"With the frankness which can alone completely remove all misunderstandings between two governments, the Soviet Government ventures to recall to the British Government that when one of its members defended in the House of Commons the help given to Denikin and Koltchak he justified this line of action of the government by the argument that the struggle of Denikin and Koltchak against the Soviet Government presumably helps toward the defense of India, and of the British interests in Asia in general, against dangers which allegedly threaten them. Not long ago when the head of the British Government was negotiating with the head of the Russian Trade Delegation regarding resumption of trade relations, he referred to the relations between Russia and the numerous other states as to such facts that can have some influence upon the commercial relations between Russia and Great Britain.

"The Soviet Government is of the opinion that reconciliation with Poland can be successfully accomplished only in case the interests of both parties are taken into consideration, seeing that these interests can easily be reconciled, and this aim will be on the contrary extremely hard to attain if these interests are subordinated to the interests of a third power. The laboring masses of Russia desire full and complete reconciliation with Poland and in order to attain this aim the Soviet Government considers it necessary to remove all that does not belong to the interests and desires of the two peoples and governments.

"In the cause of reconciliation with Poland the Soviet Government finds it necessary to consider, besides the interests and desires of the Russian laboring masses, only the interests and desires of the Polish laboring masses, and it finds it therefore possible to attain peace with Poland only through direct negotiations with the latter. It must also point out that it has already obtained without foreign intervention complete reconciliation with three neighboring states and that Estonia has concluded peace with Russia in spite of the warning of the Supreme Council that the treaty between Russia and Georgia has been, at the moment of negotiations between the head of the Russian Trade Delegation and the head of the British Government, a complete surprise for the latter and that the British Government was deprived of any information regarding peace between Russia and Lithuania when in its ultimatum of July 12 it pointed to Lithuania as one of the border states with which Russia had still to obtain peace. The Soviet Government thinks that it can with the same success obtain peace with Poland through direct negotiations as it did with three other neighboring states.

Interference Resented

"The Soviet Government considers still less admissible the interference in the cause of peace between Russia and Poland of the group of governments called the League of Nations whose covenant is quoted by the British Government in its ultimatum of July 12. The Russian Government has never received from the so-called League of Nations any communication as to its creation and existence and it has never had the opportunity of adopting a decision about recognition and non-recognition of this association of states. When acquainting itself from unofficial press sources with the covenant of the so-called League of Nations, the Soviet Government could not leave unnoticed the fact that according to Article 17 the non-members in case of conflict with members of the so-called league can be invited to submit to its decision as if they were members.

"The Soviet Government can in no way agree that one group of powers should assume the rôle of supreme body over all the states of the world and watching the full inviolability of the sovereign rights of the Russian laboring people, the Soviet Government absolutely rejects the pretensions of any foreign groups of powers claiming to assume the rôle of supreme

masters of the fate of other nations. It absolutely rejects, therefore, every immission of this association in the cause of peace between Russia and Poland.

Direct Negotiations Sought

"Direct negotiations with Poland are in full harmony with the wishes of the Soviet Government, and it declares, therefore, that if the Polish Government addresses to Russia the proposal of entering into peace negotiations, the Soviet Government will not reject its proposal and will also consider in the most friendly spirit any subsidiary proposal as to an armistice or some other means meant to facilitate peace negotiations. The Soviet Government expresses, also, its willingness to agree to a territorial frontier more favorable for the Polish people than the frontiers indicated by the Supreme Council in December last and proposed once more by the British Government in its ultimatum of July 12. The Soviet Government cannot leave without notice the fact that this frontier was elaborated by the Supreme Council in some parts under the pressure of counter-revolutionary Russian elements, adherents of the Russian capitalist and landed class, and that for example, as to the region of Khoml, the decision of the Supreme Council clearly reflected the influence of these counter-revolutionary elements and followed the tracks of the anti-Polish policy of Tsarist and of Russian imperialist capitalist class in this question.

"Soviet Russia is willing in general as to the peace conditions with Poland, to meet the interests and wishes of the Polish people the more fully the Polish people in its internal life will enter a path creating a solid basis of really friendly relations between the laboring masses of Poland, Russia, Ukraine, White Russia, Lithuania, and which creates guarantees that Poland will cease to be an instrument of aggression and intrigues against the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia and of other countries.

The "Polish Aggressor"

"As a separate proposal the British Government has put forth the idea of an armistice between Russia and the mutinous former General Wrangel. The Soviet Government, however, cannot shut its eyes upon the indissoluble connection between the military operations of General Wrangel, which were supported by the entente powers, and the Polish campaign against Russia and Ukraine. This close connection found its expression in the negotiations and the Military Agreement between Wrangel and the representatives of the Polish Government. Wrangel's offensive which coincided with the advance of the Polish Army in the Ukraine was only a subsidiary military maneuver aiming at rendering more difficult the struggle of the Russian and Ukrainian troops against the Polish aggressor and as facilitating the latter's task.

"The army and administration of Wrangel, being almost completely deprived of sources of revenue of their own, exists almost entirely with the financial help received from some entente powers. His military operations are carried out exclusively with the help of the war material sent by these powers. This material is brought to him in British ships or from harbors under British occupation and the proposal itself regarding Wrangel in the British ultimatum of July 12 in which the British Government decided for Wrangel that he will come to London for the discussion of the fate of his troops, shows with complete evidence that he is only a subordinate agent of the British Government and partly of its allies.

Full Capitulation Asked

"The Soviet Government in its wish to obtain peace with the British Government, and wishing to meet the latter's desires, confirms once more its willingness to guarantee personal safety to the mutinous former General Wrangel, to all the persons belonging to his army and to the refugees under his protection on the condition of immediate and full capitulation and of surrender to the Soviet authorities of all the territory he occupies and of all the war material stores, buildings, means of communications and so on in his power on the same terms as it was proposed by the

Soviet Government with reference to the Northern Government of the former General Miller.

"The Soviet Government cannot, however, remain indifferent to the repeated attempts of the British Government to transport the Crimean peninsula into an inviolable permanent asylum for the mutinous general and for other mutineers who in fact are the British Government's subordinate agents, and thus really to render the Crimean peninsula a British dependency. It is impossible not to mention that at the time when the Archangel and Murmansk region was in the same subordinate position as to Britain, the British authorities ruled there unrestrained and acted as the supreme power devastating the whole region, wasting its natural resources and exporting to Britain as much as possible its riches.

Britain and Crimea

"The bearer of the will and the representatives of the interest of the Russian laboring people, the Soviet Government cannot remain indifferent to any violation of its vital interests and of the inviolability of its territory, and it protests most strongly against the attempt of Great Britain to annex in fact the Crimean peninsula. It must also be pointed out that the present proposal of the British Government is a violation of its precedent proposal which became an obligation after having been adopted by the Soviet Government regarding cessation of any help and support to the former General Wrangel. The Soviet Government is, therefore, of the opinion that the greatest possible concession on its part, a concession which is the most anxious desire to come to terms with the British Government, is its willingness to agree to the capitulation of the former General Wrangel and of his troops with the guarantee for their personal safety.

"The Soviet Government thinks that the proposal of convoking in London a conference of representatives of Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland is the outcome of insufficient information of the British Government as to the relations between the Russian Republic and her neighbors. The peace treaty between Russia and Lithuania was signed on July 12 and the negotiations between Russia and Latvia and Russia and Finland are being carried on independently, without foreign interference, and their further continuance on the same lines is the best pledge of their successful result.

"Being animated with the most earnest desire to put an end to all conflicts between Russia and Great Britain and to the struggle between them and to obtain definite peace with Great Britain the Soviet Government rests its hopes upon the delegation which it sends to London with additional members with the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the British Government on the basis of the British memorandum of July 1 and of the reply of the Soviet Government of July 7 in order to obtain a full agreement with Great Britain. This aim will be attained the more successfully if all new and strange elements, which can only do harm to the improvement of the relations between Russia and Great Britain, are kept aside.

"People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.
(Signed) "TCHITCHERIN."

PEACE DESIRED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Labor Delegates Told of His Willingness to Meet Sinn Feiners and Confer With Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The official report has now been issued of the Prime Minister's reply to the deputation from the Trade Union Congress which presented the resolutions passed recently by the Congress on the situation in Ireland and the Polish question.

J. H. Thomas, M. P., in presenting the resolution regarding Ireland on behalf of the deputation, said that it was the first time that the Labor Congress or the Parliamentary Committee had come before the government with a concrete scheme in the name of organized labor. It was, he stated, a declaration in favor of Dominion Home Rule, with a recognition that there was an Ulster problem; that that problem had to be considered, and that provision was made in considering it, for the interests of the minorities.

Regarding Russia and Poland Mr. Lloyd George strongly denied that Great Britain was backing Poland. When the Polish representatives came to see him at Spa, he told them that they would get no assistance whatever from Great Britain until they had returned to their ethnographical frontiers and applied for peace. The British Government, he said, would take no responsibility if the Poles declined to carry out the wishes of the British Government.

All that Great Britain desired was that peace should be made between Poland and Soviet Russia, especially now that it was clear that there was no dispute with regard to boundaries, and especially if it was equally clear that there was no dispute on the question of the Polish people being allowed to choose their own government, whether a good or a bad one.

The British Government invited the Soviet Government to a conference in London to discuss peace with eastern Europe. London had been proposed because it was considered obvious in the interests of general peace that it should be held here. "And once you started discussing the question of peace in eastern Europe," Mr. Lloyd George remarked, "I do not suppose you would have left the Conference table before you would have had complete peace. Once you begin discussions of that kind, they are very apt to end in clearing up all misunderstandings."

NATIONS' LEAGUE TO RESTORE PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Thanks to the steps taken by the League of Nations,

some 10,000 war prisoners comprising all the Greek and Bulgarian captives

will probably soon be repatriated.

The general question of repatriation

which is full of political and technical difficulties, was placed in the hands of Dr. Nansen of the Council of the League, and great progress was reported at the last meeting of the council in London.

"We are willing to discuss anything

with the men who have got the authority behind them, subject to two limitations.

The first is that we cannot agree to secession in the American sense, and the second is that we must have self-determination for the northeast."

The Premier in conclusion

remarked: "The moment you show me a Sinn Feiner who can speak for his people, you will find me quite willing to meet him."

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AVIATORS SEEK BETTER FIELD

NEW YORK, New York—American aviators who are to pilot planes in the Gordon Bennett trophy races at Paris this month are dissatisfied with the field designated as the starting point, and are searching for a better field to use in test work before the races. All three American entries have reached France.

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BRITISH LABOR PLAN FOR GENERAL STAFF

Council, Placing Labor's Parliament More in Touch With Trend of Events, Would Represent 17 Trade Groups

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is frequently asserted that lookers-on see most of the game, but the Labor movement is surely a notable exception, for Labor's weaknesses are known better to none than to its own responsible and accredited representatives. While the members of the British section of the Communist Party were pledging themselves "to the Third International, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet system, non-affiliation to the Labor Party, and abstention from parliamentary action," the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress was preparing for presentation to the forthcoming conference a scheme for a general staff, which it is hoped will place Labor's Parliament more in keeping with the trend of events.

Report does not reveal what the comrades of the British section of the Communist Party think of the proposals for a general council. If they condescend to the consideration and discussion of such a parochial and trifling matter as the reorganization of a body embracing over 6,000,000 people, it would doubtless be to dismiss it with contemptuous disdain as an insidious and crafty device to bolster up the tottering edifice of the capitalist system. It will come as bitter sorrow to the Labor Party to learn that its counsels are to be deprived of the advice and inspiration such as only the leaders of an International (British section) movement can give. Contrariwise, the Third International must feel greatly honored that its prestige and influence in the world is to be strengthened by the affiliation of the British section.

No Middle Way

There is to be said of the Communist Party (British section), even if one is so unfortunate as not to know who they are, one knows exactly, and the whole world knows, where they are—that is to say, what they stand for. There is no "middle way" of steering in the mental make-up of the habitués of the International Club; no tinkering with health and housing problems, wages, hours, and such other matters that occupy the minds of men. These can with cheerful nonchalance be left to the bourgeoisie and the "Labor fakirs."

It was feared in many quarters that the recommendations of the committee instructed by Congress to submit a scheme to set its house in order would simmer down to a change of labels, only the General Council to take the place of the parliamentary committee. It is true that in the chief functions of the proposed new body there is nothing that an energetic, intelligent and fearless parliamentary committee may not have done—and with the approval of Congress. Still, there is much that is new, although obvious and long regarded as inevitable to observing friends of the British Trade Union movement.

Full-Time Assistants

First is the recognition that the congress—like the individual organization that comprise it—has passed far beyond that stage when its executive and administrative functions could be carried on by honorary workers devoting an occasional spare moment from their own trade union duties, with the assistance of a few clerks. It is, therefore, proposed that the new General Council should be provided with a staff of qualified full-time assistants, each with a specialized knowledge of certain trades which will form the basis of the new committee.

Under the present constitution members of the parliamentary committee are not drawn from any defined or particular trade or group; two or three nominations may be submitted on behalf of any affiliated organization, however insignificant in membership, and with success if the candidates are well known and the votes bartered for mutual support. This pernicious system of bartering votes was explained by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor nearly a year ago when the miners, to their credit, protested against the practice and found themselves, in consequence, without a seat on the parliamentary committee. It will be remembered that mention was made of similar attempts to purge the congress which had led to the exclusion of the nominees of the protesting unions, and the opinion expressed that the failure of the miners

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with a voting strength of over a million votes could not be allowed to remain at that.

Five Main Groups

The proposed constitution provides for a council of 80 members representing 17 trade groups, allocated as follows: Mining and quarrying, three members; railways, three; transport, two; shipbuilding, one; engineering, founding, and vehicle building, three; iron and steel engineering and minor metal trades, two; building, wood-working, and furnishing, two; printing and paper, one; cotton, two; textiles (other than cotton), one; clothing, one; leather, boot and shoe, and hatmaking, one; glass, pottery, chemicals, food, drink, brushmaking and distribution, one; agriculture, one; public employees, one; non-manual workers, one; general workers, four.

As at present arranged, representatives will be elected by the general body, but each union may nominate representatives for its own group only. The General Council is to be further subdivided into five main groups, with a chairman, appointed by itself, for each group; all groups to be under the control of the general body.

The Labor Party has for some time past established a statistical and publicity department, which has been requisitioned into the service of the industrial side of Labor's activities on several occasions, notably during the last railway strike, when the railmen's point of view, together with statistics giving figures of wages and hours, and differences in dispute, were printed in the press from day to day.

It was felt at the time that the proper authority for supplying information regarding an industrial crisis should have been the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, not the executive of the Labor Party. Indeed, it was the complete failure of the former in regard to this and its failure generally to appreciate the acute crisis and inability to rise to the occasion, that led to the scheme now under consideration.

Plan of Joint Control

The final recommendations in regard to the statistical and publicity side are to be submitted later after consultation with the Labor Party and the Co-operators, who have also departments dealing with these matters. The probabilities at the moment are that these departments will be centralized and considerably strengthened and placed under a scheme of joint control.

Following upon the decision of the Labor Party, which increased its affiliation fees 50 per cent, the committee recommends that the basis of membership be reconsidered and suggests that affiliated bodies be levied according to their members, not as hitherto, so much a thousand members. It is pointed out that even a modest contribution of one penny a member per annum will provide an annual income of £25,000. "The gain to the trade union movement," says the report, "resulting from the establishment of a properly organized and efficiently controlled coordinating center cannot be estimated in cash value, but we are convinced that the return of the unions would be far more than equivalent to the expense involved by the operation of our proposals."

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The Director-General of the Zeppelin Airship Company of Friedrichshafen, Mr. Colsmann, has just returned from America, where he has been engaged in negotiations with leading financial circles in regard to trans-Atlantic air traffic. Mr. Colsmann is very hopeful of the prospects. The Zeppelin company is engaged in negotiations with Holland, Sweden and the United States for the construction of airships on an international basis. According to experts, the newest Zeppelin type to be constructed will be capable of carrying a load of 60 tons, and, with 500 passengers, cover a distance equal to three times across the Atlantic without having occasion to re-fuel.

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SALE OF AMERICAN CAMPS IN FRANCE

Methods Used in Disposing of the Large Stocks Are Explained by Agent for the Sales

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has been persistently suggested that large American camps in France, consisting chiefly of motor cars and accessories have been sold en bloc to private persons without inviting public offers. Therefore, it seemed desirable to ascertain the truth about the methods employed in disposing of these large and valuable stocks and, accordingly, Charles Brousse, who is in charge of these sales, was consulted.

"Certainly," he declared, "these sales are not effected without notice being given. It is only necessary to open any French journal of any importance and you will find an advertisement relative to the liquidation of these stocks. We seek to obtain the best price possible. There are three methods which

we have adopted. First, there is the method of sealed offers, the goods going to those who offer the highest price. Second, there is a free kind of bargaining. Third, there is the sale by auction. The goods that still remain are being disposed of in all three ways. Each has its advantages and its inconveniences.

Selling to Highest Bidder

"When sealed offers are received, the state is obliged to sell to the highest bidder. Now it often happens that the bidders come to an understanding among themselves, and the state is, thereupon, forced to sell at prices inferior to the real value.

"Sale by auction is often impracticable when there are large quantities of goods which should be got rid of quickly. In certain camps constructed upon marshland the goods lose something of their value every day. Moreover, the sale by auction gives us little guarantee that the material is really disposed of, since delivery is not always taken. In one camp alone there were more than 2000 buyers who refused delivery in consequence of the fall in prices.

"All the goods have been valued by experts. We have no reason when a large buyer proposes a price to refuse the method of free bargaining.

and we hope soon to bring the amount to 3,000,000 francs.

"What happens is that we send out circulars to all interested persons and to all chambers of commerce indicating the quantity and the quality of the goods to be sold. There can be no question of favoritism. In this way we have obtained an excellent price for the large stocks of oil which were in the camp of Givres.

"As for the smaller buyers we receive their offers and deal with them quite fairly. Indeed, at the same time as these sales en bloc are taking place there are also auction sales."

MORE LEMONS IMPORTED

NEW YORK, New York.—The increased demand for soft drinks, brought about by national prohibition in the United States, is resulting in a rise in the importation of lemons from Sicily, says a bulletin of the Italian Discount & Trust Company. The director of the Citrus Association at Messina has estimated that the exportation of lemons to the United States during 1920 will reach not less than 1,000,000 boxes of 300 lemons each. Great quantities of lemon derivatives are also coming to the United States—peel, citrate of lime, citric acid and lemon oil.

TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR MAIL STARTS

MINEOLA, New York.—Transcontinental air mail service to San Francisco was officially inaugurated yesterday when R. G. Page, piloting an aeroplane specially equipped to carry 400 pounds of mail, started his westward flight at 6:30 o'clock. He carried in his cargo of mail, letters to the mayors of six cities along the route.

Another aeroplane carrying 16,000 letters for western points, including messages from Senator Warren G. Harding to San Francisco friends, left about an hour after the leader.

RETIRED OFFICER RECALLED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An order recalling to active duty Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, retired, formerly commander-in-chief of American naval forces in European waters, to serve as "senior United States navy representative in Haiti" was announced yesterday by the Navy Department. It was understood that Rear Admiral Knapp's duties would be of a special and temporary nature.

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AUSTRALIA BEGINS A NORTHERN POLICY

Minister of Education for Western Australia Says State Is Determined to Open Up and Develop the Fertile Northwest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There has recently been some activity in the direction of developing the northwest of Australia, a vast though little known territory of great promise. The western Australian Minister of Education, the Hon. H. P. Colebatch, accompanied by other public men, paid a visit to the far north under the auspices of the Northern Railway Development League. Their investigations have caused considerable interest, not only in Australia, but in other parts of the Empire. They traveled over 1500 miles of territory and all returned feeling confident that the northwest, as it is known in Australia, offers a wonderful opportunity for development.

According to Mr. Colebatch they had seen many wondrous things, and had gathered impressions that would be lasting. Every member of the party had been surprised—amazed he thought would be a more fitting word—at the fertility of the country. No lectures or literature could have conveyed to their minds the facts that had been disclosed on the trip, nor awakened in them the same sense of the possibilities of the north and the responsibility of the south in the matter of its development. So far as the resources would permit the western Australian Government was determined to open up and develop every portion of the State. The only means of grappling with the huge accumulated deficit was to increase the production of wealth, and add enormously to the population of the State. It should be recognized by every public-spirited man and woman in the Commonwealth that increased population was the first essential to their security, as well as to their prosperity. They should endeavour to double the population of Australia during, say, the next 10 years. In this task western Australia was capable of playing a bigger part than any of the other states.

Tribute to Pioneers

Mr. Colebatch paid a tribute to those pioneers who had blazed the trail in the north, of whom not a few of the most deserving had reaped small reward. It behooved the people of western Australia, who already had reaped much wealth from the north, to bear in grateful recollection the men whose grit and courage and enterprise led them triumphantly through the difficulties of early settlement in the north. He thought that the time was ripe to consider the future and initiate a northern policy.

Such a policy must be founded on confidence in the country and in the people, and it must be a patient and continuous policy. Results could not be expected in one year or five years, but safe limits founded on knowledge and experience must be laid down, and pursued with the spirit of determination to triumph over all difficulties. The central feature of the policy of the Northern Australian Development League was railway construction, and the report which Mr. Hobler, the Commonwealth railway engineer, would submit to the federal government would be a valuable and comprehensive one.

Transit Facilities

In the forefront of the immediate policy of northwest development, Mr. Colebatch would place adequate facilities of transit by sea. He did not believe that the service needed would be immediately profitable. It would have to be regarded as a national and developmental undertaking, and of its ultimate advantage to the State there could be no manner of doubt. The government proposed to secure ships, specially constructed as to speed, refrigeration, space, and other requirements to suit the northwest trade, and it was hoped that the first vessel would be on the coast within 18 months, with others to follow as quickly as possible. In the meantime, the Premier and Minister controlling the state steamship service had been investigating in Melbourne the question of making temporary improvements in the service. It was necessary to provide an increased outlet for the settlers' product. Facilities for exporting frozen and canned meat must be expanded. At Wyndham he had made an exhaustive examination of the government meat works, and he was convinced of the necessity for quadrupling the cold storage capacity of the works. At Derby there was a better outlet for the stock on the hoof than at Wyndham, but an opportunity 000.

By J. E. CONANT & CO.

Auctioneers

OFFICE LOWELL MASSACHUSETTS

THE BOSTON DISTRICT ORDNANCE SALVAGE BOARD HAS DECIDED TO MAKE AN

UNRESTRICTED AND UNPROTECTED CLEANING-UP AND CLOSING-OUT PUBLIC SALE

of all its possessions, whereupon located in the Boston District of the Ordnance Department. This includes all surplus material, machinery and instruments and mechanical equipment also one and three-quarter million pounds of iron and steel and seventeen-eighths million pounds of steel and one hundred sixteen tons of clean brass scrap also two carloads of gun barrels, one ton of gun carriage parts, one ton of iron, one ton of brass, one ton of lead, also twenty-nine tons of solder and five tons of tinfoil and twenty-eight tons of lead. Also one thousand carloads of paper and cardboard and cardboard boxes and fifteen tons of belting and large quantities of electrical supplies, plumbers' supplies, steamfitters' supplies, valves and bolts, hardware and tools, hardware, glassware, grinders, hand tools, wrenches, hammers, files, needles, and high speed small tools and self-opening die heads and many hundred hand vises and files and turners' and watchmen's time clocks, sets of scales, transverses, shop trucks and vises, and several thousand other items equally attractive. The sale to take place upon the premises at the State Proving Ground at Shirley, Massachusetts, regardless of any condition of the weather on the 23rd day of September, 1920, and the 24th day of September, 1920, and the 25th day of September, 1920, commencing every morning at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, each day, and continuing until the entire contents of the building are sold. The terms will be cash on delivery and descriptive catalogue in much detail may be had upon application at the office of the Auctioneers, where all inquiries must be made.

A. J. DALY Chairman

COOPERATORS MAY INCREASE CAPITAL

British Cooperative Movement Is Determined Upon Financial Expansion—Interest on Share Capital to Be Six Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Of the many questions discussed at the divisional and quarterly meetings of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, capital was the most important, for on one thing the cooperative movement is determined and that is expansion.

This, of course, means capital, and the results of the vigorous propaganda which has been conducted throughout the movement from the headquarters of the society at Manchester, were reflected in the attitude of the delegates, who, although divided on the question of method, were unanimous in their desire to increase the capital of the society.

Fixed Capital Needed

The discussion waged round two proposals, one from the directors recommending an increase in the interest on share capital from five per cent to six per cent; the other from the Stockton Society which proposed an increase of the rates of interest on ordinary loans and special loans to not less than five and one-half per cent and six per cent respectively.

The directors' proposal was carried into effect, after a full discussion, the chief objection to the Stockton resolution being that it would not bring fixed capital to the society, which the society so urgently needed.

Several societies had complaints to make about the quality of the flour being turned out from the Wholesale Society's flour mills. Replying on behalf of the Board, Director William Lander said that until the government gave traders a free hand to buy grain for themselves, cooperators, like the rest of the community, would have to put up with inferior flour. The best wheat, he continued, was going to the continent, and why? Because the Canadians and Americans could get better prices than the British Government was prepared to give. Let government control be taken off, he said, and the Cooperative Wholesale Society would buy the best wheat it was possible to get. "We are tired of government control, and the sooner they get out and let us do our business in our own way the better."

To a delegate who inquired about profiteering in margarine, Mr. Lander said the Wholesale Society had been requested to attend before the Profiteering Committee and had produced figures to prove to the committee's satisfaction that the society was not profiteering but losing money, and these figures were being used to prove that some other firms were profiteering.

Party Policy

A resolution moved by the Stockport branch that the resources of the society be used in support of the policy of the Cooperative Party, was lost. This resolution was the outcome of the directors refusing to lend the society's motor cars to the cooperative candidate during the recent parliamentary by-election at Stockport. The resolution, it was pointed out, was far

too sweeping and too vague, as there was no end to the resources of the society. Mr. Charter, speaking for the directors, said that although he took a prominent part in the movement's political agitation, believing that the economic position had necessitated their entrance into the political arena, he felt that the society as such ought not to be brought into party politics. The Cooperative Union and the Cooperative Party were the proper people to provide resources for political action.

In reply to Councilor R. J. Davies, who asked whether the society had been in communication with Mr. Krasin, and if so, what was the exact position with regard to those negotiations, the chairman, Mr. George Thorpe, said the Russian situation was an extremely difficult one, and the directors were not in a position to make any definite statements upon the transactions now going on between the society and the Russians. He had in his pocket a document from Mr. Krasin himself, and even on this side without going into details, it was apparent that the Russian people were not united, and until Russia could settle her own internal affairs, he did not think it wise to intervene. So far as trade relationships with Russia were concerned he could only say that in view of the disturbed conditions of that country they could only proceed with the utmost caution.

A proposal to increase the directors' salary by £275 was defeated in favor of an amendment authorizing an increase of £125. The discussion of this question got rather warm, and it reflected the inability of some companies to think big enough. As one cooperative official put it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the payment of big

salaries to the directors would attract men of ability who at present cannot afford to let themselves stand for election to the board, but unfortunately, many of the delegates seem unable to realize this.

SMALL CLAIMS COURT FOR PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

Within the next 10 days a new tribunal, to be known as the conciliation and small claims court, will be established in this city. It is designed to adjust claims of persons unable to bear the expenses of regular court procedure. It marks the culmination of five years' planning by municipal court officials. A feature of the new branch will be an effort to adjust claims before they reach judge or jury. It is expected that it will relieve the machinery of the regular courts by settling many of the petty cases before they are thrown into regular channels. Wage claims, disputes between landlords and tenants, and bills and other claims of less than \$100 will be brought under the jurisdiction of the new body.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROFITEERING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The bill recently introduced in the House of Assembly to prevent the making of unreasonable profits on the sales of commodities, and to deal with the operation of trusts, combines, agreements and arrangements, in so far as they tend to the creation of monopolies or to the restraint of trade, has been placed on the statute books.

agenda with a view to combating unsound economic theories.

Another recommendation made by the conference was that earnest consideration should be given to the adoption of the system of payment by results (by means of piece-work, premium or bonus systems, or profit-sharing and superannuation funds) as may be best applicable to each particular business. The adoption of any such system requires the reasonable cooperation of the trades unions, which would involve a full recognition by employers of trade union organizations, and agreement by those unions to the principle of payment by results, with no limitation of output in the factories and workshops of the Dominion.

This is the most important of the recommendations of the conference. New Zealand has got almost entirely away from the system of payment by results. The unions have demanded payment by the hour, the day or the week, and the Arbitration Court has confirmed this arrangement by its practice of fixing a "minimum wage" in each trade brought within its scope. The result has been reduced production per working hour without any real advantage to the worker.

SHAM BATTLE AT CAMP MEADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A sham battle, representing the attack on Montfaucon in the war, will take place on the anniversary of the battle, September 17, at Camp Meade, Maryland, in connection with the twenty-first annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Washington that week. A typical French village will be constructed, with trenches and barbed wire entanglements.

\$100,000,000

Government of the French Republic

Twenty-Five Year External Gold Loan
8% Sinking Fund Bonds
at 100% and Interest

Beginning December 15, 1920, the French Government is to pay to J. P. Morgan & Co., as Sinking Fund Trustees, not less than \$4,400,000 annually; such payments made in quarterly instalments during the first five years to be applied to the purchase of Bonds in the market up to and including 110% and accrued interest, and the subsequent payments made in semi-annual instalments to be applied to the call of Bonds by lot at 110% and accrued interest.

The Sinking Fund payments will be sufficient to redeem at 110% all of the Bonds at or before maturity

Principal, premium and interest payable in New York in United States Gold Coin without deduction for French taxes, present or future.

Coupon Bonds \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, registerable as to principal.

These Bonds constitute an unconditional obligation of the Government of the French Republic repayable in New York City in dollars.

Subscription Books will be opened at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, September 9, 1920, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, or in Anglo-French External Loan 5% Bonds, due October 15, 1920, with final coupon attached, which will be accepted at 102½ flat, viz.: par and accrued interest to maturity. The date of payment (on or before October 1, 1920) will be stated in the notices of allotment. Trust receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

For full details regarding this issue reference is made to a circular which may be had on application.

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INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN NEW ZEALAND SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—A national conference of New Zealand employers has been held to consider methods of promoting industrial peace. The Federation of Labor, which is formed mainly of the more militant unions, had proposed a round-table conference between Capital and Labor, and this plan was considered by the employers. The decision was against any general conference, but in favor of attempts on the part of individual employers and groups of employers to get into closer touch with their employees and to promote mutual concord.

The employers' conference felt that in view of the expressed aims and intentions of prominent sections of official Labor, a national conference between representatives of Capital and Labor would be futile. The delegates considered that no good purpose would be felt by meeting Labor leaders who wanted to revolutionize the industrial system in the direction of union ownership and control of industry.

The conference resolved that "in order to prepare the way for the establishment of more friendly relations and a better mutual understanding, employers are recommended to get into closer touch with their own employees, by the establishment of workshop committees, meetings with employees, personal inquiry into grievances, consideration of proposals and such other means as may be found desirable." Employers were recommended to encourage educational prop-

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The Golden Flavor

Mixed while you wait to turn the waffle iron, just pour 1 cup of boiling water from the teakettle, over 2 cups of granulated sugar, add 1/2 teaspoon of Mapleine, and it's ready—a pint of syrup.

Mapleine Syrup is excellent to serve with pancakes, waffles, French toast, cornpone, and on all hot breads.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STRONGER TONE
IN WOOL MARKET

Anticipation of Business After
Today's Opening of American
Woolen Company's Goods—
Price Reduction Probable

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In anticipation of business during the next few weeks the Boston wool market has a decidedly stronger tone. Members of the trade are now waiting for the opening of the American Woolen Company's goods, which takes place today, when it will be more possible to determine the course prices will take. Many think that a further reduction is probable and that, in company with other raw materials such as leather and cotton, business will be transacted at lower levels. Such a condition is regarded as inevitable to place the commodity markets on a sound basis.

At the present time prices show a shrinkage from the record high level of 25 to 35 per cent in fine wools and 40 to 50 per cent in medium grades. The low bred wools show a greater decline on account of competition by South American cross-breds. This is beginning to prove an important factor in the market for considerable money is tied up in lower grade wools and any sales that are made are perhaps at a sacrifice.

Banks Are Cautious

There is not a feeling of entire assurance on the part of the banks as to the outcome of the present readjustment. The fact that so many of the textile mills have been compelled to close is causing just a little uneasiness, for the banks are still quite heavily involved in the wool trade. Although credit has been restricted as far as possible to legitimate business, it has not been possible to call all outstanding loans and, with the expectation of tight money in the fall, a watchful attitude is being maintained.

Sales in London have shown a distinct improvement and the fact that 90 per cent of the offerings was disposed of brought great satisfaction. Prices were slightly better than at the last previous auction, best merinos fetching 10 to 15 per cent higher; average sorts 5 per cent and fine cross-breds 10 per cent higher.

Australian Wool Sales

In a cable received by W. P. Martin & Co. from Australia it is announced that the sales will commence in Sydney on October 5 but the quantity to be offered is unknown. It says, however, that a total of 50,000 bales will be offered in Sydney and Brisbane during the month of October. Doubt is expressed here with regard to the opening actually taking place on that date as it is thought that when it becomes more generally known that 15 or 20 wool buyers are sailing from Vancouver on the S. S. Niagara, which will not reach Australia until about October 12, a postponement will be made to enable those buyers to be present when the first lots are offered.

Sales reported by those in charge of the British wool, left in Boston from the auctions held by the Committee of London Wool Brokers, are small. All the best lots have been taken and there now remains about 7800 bales, chiefly pieces, unsold.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Sockeye salmon catch on the Fraser River, Vancouver, has been the best in four years, according to the packers. About \$1,000,000 worth of the fish were caught this year by the Canadian canners.

More than 550,000 gross tons of merchant shipping, exclusive of government work, are now under construction in American shipyards. Of 118 ships under construction, only one is for foreign account.

Negotiations for a \$9,000,000 order for woollens have been concluded between Canada and Rumania whereby Canadian manufacturers will receive cash against documents at port of loading. About 37 mills will participate in the order, which calls for 1,900,000 yards of cloth.

The United Fruit Company has purchased a tanker now building by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation for February delivery. The tanker is of 3820 deadweight tonnage, and the sale price is said to be \$225 a ton. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has bought another tanker of the same size from this company for May 1 delivery.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Houston is offering \$400,000,000 new certificates of indebtedness to meet current fiscal requirements of the government up to October 15 and to take care of about \$800,000,000 certificates maturing within a month or so. The new issue will be in two series, dated September 15, one bearing 5% per cent interest and maturing March 15, 1921, the second maturing September 15, 1921, and bearing 6 per cent.

COAL MINE SALES

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh Coal Company has sold three large mines located at Springfield, Virgina, and Girard, Illinois, to the Illinois Coal & Coke Company for \$1,000,000.

FRENCH GOLD

PARIS, France—The Minister of Finance announced that the first shipment of gold for repaying loans to America was made on the French liner *La Lorraine*, which will arrive in New York September 12.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
Am Bt Sug	77	82	77	80 1/2
Am Int'l Corp	135 1/2	136 1/2	131 1/2	137 1/2
Am Loco	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelters	60 1/2	61 1/2	60	60
Am Sugar	110	112 1/2	110	112 1/2
Am Woolen	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Anaconda	84	84	83 1/2	82 1/2
Arab Gulf & W I	136	136	132	136
Balt & Ohio	110	118 1/2	108 1/2	110
Beth Steel B	77	77 1/2	75 1/2	76
Can Pacific	119 1/2	121	119 1/2	120
Cen Leather	53 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chandler	87	88	86 1/2	86 1/2
Chic M & St P	38	38	36	36 1/2
Chic R. & P. Co	57 1/2	58 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
China	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Com Products	88	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Crucible Steel	123 1/2	124	121 1/2	122 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	37 1/2	39	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cube C Sug pfd	77	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Endicott John	70	70	68 1/2	68 1/2
Gen Electric	143 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2
Gen Mfg	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Hill & Steel	77	77 1/2	75 1/2	76
Kennecott	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Mex Pet	170 1/2	171 1/2	168 1/2	167
Midvale	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mo Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Motor Car	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Marine pfd	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Nat Aniline	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
N Y Central	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
No Pacific	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Pan Am Pet	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	84	84	82 1/2	82 1/2
Pan Am Pet C	45	45	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pan Am Pet D	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pan Am Pet E	77	77	75 1/2	75 1/2
Pan Am Pet F	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pan Am Pet G	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pan Am Pet H	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pan Am Pet I	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Pan Am Pet J	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pan Am Pet K	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pan Am Pet L	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pan Am Pet M	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pan Am Pet N	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pan Am Pet O	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pan Am Pet P	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pan Am Pet Q	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pan Am Pet R	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pan Am Pet S	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pan Am Pet T	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pan Am Pet U	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Total sales	576,500			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Liberty 3 1/2s	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
do 1st 4s	80	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
do 1st 4 1/2s	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
do 1st 4 1/2s	80	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
do 2d 4 1/2s	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
do 4th 4 1/2s	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Victory 4 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
do 3 1/2s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Liberty	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
do 1st 4s	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
do 1st 4 1/2s	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
do 2d 4 1/2s	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
do 4th 4 1/2s	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Victory	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	58 1/2	58
A. A. Ch. com	*81	
Am Bosch	*86	11 1/2
Am Wool pfd	95 1/2	
Am Zinc	131 1/2	
Arizona Com	10 1/2	
Booth Fish	65 1/2	
Brown & Root	63 1/2	
Brown & Root	63 1/2	
Bute & Sup	57 1/2	
Cal & Arizona	57	
Cal & Hecla	29 1/2	
Cooper Range	35 1/2	
Davis-Daly	8 1/2	
East Butte	11	
Elder	23 1/2	
Fairbanks	49 1/2	
Grainy	26	
Gray & Davis	19	
Gulf & Western	57 1/2	
Gulf Creek com	57 1/2	
Lake Royale	57	
Lake Copper	28 1/2	
Mass Elec pfd	58	
Mass Gas	82 1/2	
May-Old Colony	61 1/2	
Miami	20 1/2	

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SURPRISES IN SECOND ROUND

S. D. Herron, Present National Golf Title Holder, Is Defeated by the 1919 Semi-Finalist—Sweetser Loses to Wright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News office

ROSLYN, New York—The second round of the United States Amateur Golf Champion at the Engineer's Country Club was featured by reversals of form. There were a number of unexpected victories over favorites, and several new players established themselves as stars. Chief among these was F. J. Wright of Boston, who won a brilliant victory over J. W. Sweetser, Intercollegiate Golf Association champion, and threatens to win even higher honors.

S. D. Herron, the present champion, fell victim to J. W. Platt, semi-finalist of 1919, and C. A. Gardner, runner-up at the English championship, was defeated by W. C. Fownes of Oakmont, largely by the superior putting ability of the Pennsylvanian.

The established favorites, R. T. Jones Jr. and Francis Ouimet, won fairly easy victories; and T. D. Armour, after a slow start, managed to dispose of P. V. Carter, who was 1 up at the close of the morning round, but was unable to hold his pace over the critical holes from the eighth to the eleventh in the afternoon, and lost at the fifteenth hole.

But the most remarkable match of the day was between R. M. Lewis of New York, previously unknown to high class golf, and Charles Evans Jr., several times a champion. In the morning the best Evans could get was a one-hole advantage. He retained this during the first half of the afternoon round, but after capturing the tenth was overtaken and passed by Lewis on the sixteenth hole, so that the latter came to the home hole dormie. A poor approach gave Evans a slight advantage so that he was able to use two putts to win. He just managed to do this, the second hanging on the edge of the hole before dropping. Five extra holes were required in which Lewis, though wild from the tee, recovered with remarkable second shots. Finally Lewis missed a 2ft putt and Evans captured the necessary hole by another doubtful putt which rimmed the cup before it dropped in. The summary:

NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
Charles Evans Jr., Edgeworth, defeated R. M. Lewis, Greenwich, 1 up (41 holes). W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, defeated R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale, 2 and 1. E. P. A. Miller, Atlanta, defeated Oswald Kirby, 1 up (29 holes).

J. W. Platt, North Hills, defeated S. D. Herron, Oakmont, 2 and 1.

Francis Ouimet, Woodland, defeated M. M. Jack, Merion, 9 and 7.

T. D. Armour, Lothropburn, defeated P. V. Carter, Shinnecock Hills, 4 and 3.

H. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated P. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, 5 and 4.

F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, defeated J. W. Sweetser, Swanay, 2 and 1.

EAST TO MEET WEST FOR TENNIS HONORS

NEW YORK, New York—W. T. Theden 2d, who won the United States lawn tennis championship, and W. M. Johnston, the loser, will oppose each other again Saturday in the East and West team match at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia. The six players representing the East and an equal number from the West will meet as follows:

Friday—(singles)—G. C. Coker, Boston, vs. W. Hayes, Chicago; R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, vs. J. Griffin, San Francisco; Doubles—W. M. Washburn, New York, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, vs. W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts, both of San Francisco.

Saturday—(singles)—W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, vs. W. M. Johnston, San Francisco; W. N. Washburn, New York, and C. St. Germain, Pittsburgh, vs. W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago.

FOOTBALL STARTS AT HARVARD; 100 REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The 1920 football season at Harvard University was officially inaugurated Tuesday, when 89 candidates reported to Head Coach R. T. Fisher. Yesterday the number was increased by nine, and as the material includes many veteran candidates, including three regulars and two substitutes from the 1919 first string eleven. Coach Fisher is confident of an expedition start. Former Harvard players assisting in the direction of the squad are James Knox, in charge of the second eleven; Dr. Derrill Pammenter, overseeing the centers; William Snow, with the guards; Walter Trumbull, with the tackles; Richard Lewis, with the ends; W. J. Murray, with the quarterbacks, and Fred Bradlee, with the backs.

Practice thus far has consisted in falling on the ball, passing, and cuttins in formation. The conventional "camera workout" was gone through Tuesday, when the candidates had lined up for the first time, but the actual limbering-up sessions have been of the hardest sort. Yesterday's practice was somewhat more rigid than that of Tuesday, and this will

Nashville, Tenn.
THE FAMOUS SHOE STORE
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

probably be true of the work-outs on each succeeding day, until the squad has passed its first stage of development. W. F. Donovan, as trainer, assisted Coach Fisher yesterday in a directing capacity. J. A. Sessions '21 is manager of this the present squad, and has as his first assistant R. R. Higgins '22. The players who have thus far reported are:

Donald Auger '22, J. F. Brown '22, C. B. Butterfield '22, Owen Barton '22, J. J. Bancroft '22, G. T. Barker '22, M. W. Bradbury 'unc.', F. B. Brennan 'unc.', F. H. Brigham '22, K. A. Buchanan 'unc.', W. G. Brocker '22, C. C. Buell '23, H. J. Cooperstein '22, W. H. Churchill '22, C. W. Clark '22, J. M. Cooley '22, A. J. Coughlin '22, J. G. Cronin '22, B. W. Currie '22, H. M. Doherty '21, M. P. Davis '21, Louis Dungey '23, W. W. Douglass '22, J. H. Dempsey '23, K. C. Donley '22, C. A. C. Eastman 'unc.', Samuel Fisher 'unc.', H. H. Fuller '22, H. H. Faxon '21, R. W. Fitts 'unc.', J. J. Fitzgerald 'unc.', E. L. Finley '21, John Gaffney '22, J. J. Gaffney '22, E. J. Gaffney '22, J. W. Harrington 'unc.', H. B. Humphrey '22, B. A. Hunneman '22, D. Hubbard '22, F. J. Johnson '22, P. E. Jackson '21, D. J. Jordan 'unc.', J. E. Kennedy '22, J. J. Kelly '22, J. K. Kenealy '22, A. E. Koch '22, P. B. Kunz '22, G. C. Lee '22, Benoni Lockwood 'unc.', E. E. Lewis 'unc.', S. P. Moorehead '22, W. V. Miller '22, C. C. Macomber '22, C. N. Macdonald '21, C. J. Mason '22, J. N. McDaniel 'unc.', Brayton Morton '22, A. L. Miller 'unc.', R. T. Murphy '23, G. M. Morrison '22, C. B. Newhall '22, M. B. Olmstead '22, George Owen '22, F. F. O'Neill '22, Paul Palmer '22, R. P. Parker '22, F. E. Park 'unc.', E. N. Renham 'unc.', E. J. Rosenberg '22, J. R. Reynolds '22, Francis Rouillard '22, E. G. Sellen '22, Paul Salter '21, B. J. Schefflin 'unc.', C. S. Stillman '22, E. H. Stillman '22, C. L. Short '23, Theodore Strong Jr. '22, R. L. Tolbert 'unc.', C. A. Tiernay 'unc.', Charles Townsend '23, J. W. Watson '22, Grosvenor White '22, E. D. Weatherhead '22, Bayard Towne '22, W. B. Wood '22, T. S. Woods '22.

RIVALS CREEP UP AS THE REDS ARE IDLE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
73	54	.575
78	57	.571
75	58	.564
67	62	.519
66	67	.494
62	59	.471
59	74	.402
52	80	.384

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 4.
New York 6, Boston 0 (first game).
New York 5, Boston 1 (second game).

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

GIANTS TAKE A PAIR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York took both games from Boston yesterday, the Braves chalking up one run in the dual meet. The scores:

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CONSERVATION OF FORESTS IS URGED

North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey Emphasizes Necessity of Constructive Policy if Results Are Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW BERN, North Carolina.—At least some of the users of timber are taking an active and constructive interest in the perpetuation of the timber supply. For many years some owners of standing timber in various parts of the country have been trying to prevent forest fires which destroyed such property as has a present market value, but young growth has to a large extent been neglected, and reforestation has scarcely been thought of.

In North Carolina, for example, the reported damage to young growth alone last year was over \$500,000, while the total damage from forest fires was given as \$1,125,000. Yet there is no strong or concerted movement on the part of either the timber owners or users in this State to prevent this annual loss and thus help to secure a permanent timber supply.

During and since the war, attention has been drawn very forcibly to the alarming shortage of timber suitable for paper and pulp, and especially for newsprint. Quite recently the public has been assured, from some unknown and rather questionable source, that the whole problem of a future supply will be solved by the Alaskan forests, the effect being to discount any plans for the conservation of our own domestic supply.

The American Paper & Pulp Association, made up of the leading manufacturers of paper in the United States, is not, however, to be misled by this. It is of the opinion that the American people themselves must practice conservation, and it has taken the lead among American industries in advocating real forestry.

In a recent leaflet issued by the North Carolina Geographical and Economic Survey, entitled "Our Future Hardwood Supply," the advanced forestry policy recently formulated by the above association was quoted and heartily commended. A second report of their committee on forest conservation has just been published under the title "The Next Step in the Forestry Problem." In this are set forth the demands of the American Paper & Pulp Association for both state and national legislation. The former proposes the enactment of measures which foresters were been urging for years, while the latter demands an initial but gradually increasing annual federal appropriation amounting to \$6,000,000 to be used for the following purposes:

- Cooperation with states for forest protection, care and management and the distribution of forest planting material.
- Classification of national forest lands and cooperation of states in classification of private forest lands.
- The continued acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams in New England, the Southern Appalachians and other suitable regions.
- Enlarging the national forests by exchanging timber for land.
- Replanting devastated regions in the national forests.
- Continued research and investigation of the utilization of forest resources and products.

7. The extension of the federal Farm Loan Act to include loans for the purchase or improvement of cut-over or immature forest lands, or for holding, protecting and reforesting such lands.

"These recommendations," the report asserts, "cannot be criticized on the basis of the expense involved. They are exceedingly moderate, in view of the magnitude of the problem to be solved, and represent true economy in the treatment of a basic national resource."

It would be encouraging to see all our timber and wood-using industries adopt this proposed national policy as an irreducible minimum, and join in securing its passage by Congress. There is certainly no item in the list which is not constructive and which would not bring in large returns to our people on the money so invested.

BRITISH MADE GOODS WILL TOUR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Dominion's Touring Exhibition is being organized by the British Department of Overseas Trade, with the direct object of developing trade with the dominions, and enabling manufacturers and merchants to bring their goods to the notice of buyers in all parts of the Empire. Advance particulars have been received in Montreal by Capt. Evan J. Edwards, Senior Trade Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada and Newfoundland. The exhibition is to bring specially selected samples of British manufactured goods to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and lastly to Canada, in which Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax will be visited. It is proposed to make the exhibition thorough, extending over two years, beginning early in 1921, so that it will be 1923 before Montreal is reached, or possibly the end of 1922, and emphasis is laid on the fact that real business is to be done. Orders will be taken wherever there are orders to be had, and cabled home to the manufacturers whose goods are required. It is stated that the Dominion Government is offering every facility for this inter-Empire trade, and is providing exhibition halls and arranging reduced fares and freights. It is pointed out that the present great demand in home orders may soon cease, and that the

ground can be prepared for dominion orders now, for high-grade British goods of all kinds, including textiles, boots and shoes, cutlery, jewelry, glassware, china and earthenware, stationery, agricultural machinery and farm requisites, and many other articles. This is, it is claimed, is an enterprise of which far-sighted Old Country manufacturers will no doubt take advantage, and it should result in a considerable increase in dominion business.

The British Inland Revenue Department is assisting by a ruling that the cost of participation in the tour will be treated as advertising expenses, which are allowed to be deducted when making calculations for the excess profits tax. It is proposed that the exhibition will be self-supporting, and it is based on about 500 units of space, of which an exhibitor may take half, one or more. As the price of a unit is roundly \$1,100, it will be seen that the cost is almost nominal for a two years' tour of goods round the world.

Salemen may accompany exhibits, or local agents may take charge on reaching a territory, or exhibits may be shown, and orders taken by the exhibition officials. A striking feature of the tour will be portable moving picture shows, which, in addition to other interesting films, will demonstrate machinery or other goods, which by their nature cannot easily be sent round the world on such a trip. It is proposed to have some 50 film exhibitors, on which basis each exhibitor will be charged about \$750—a very low figure for two years' advertising through the British overseas dominions.

COOPERATION IN COLLEGES URGED

Prof. H. P. Talbot Tells Chemists That Technical Students Need More Practical Experience of Industrial Work

CHICAGO, Illinois.—More effective cooperation between educational institutions and industries was urged by Prof. Henry P. Talbot of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in an address before the American Chemical Society at Northwestern University on Tuesday.

"Colleges are attacked," he said, "on the ground of failure to provide their graduates with a proper knowledge or appreciation of human relations and the problems of so-called human engineering, and also for their failure to supply men with readily available scientific knowledge, which is the same as the assertion that the training is too academic."

The systematic efforts so far made in cooperation with the industries have taken the form of such cooperative courses as those in operation at the University of Cincinnati, the University of Pittsburgh, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and elsewhere.

These courses are serving an admirable purpose and are training a high type of engineer. They dispel the too academic atmosphere of the classroom, they bring the student face to face with the applications of the rules which he has learned in the classic shades, and of the reactions which he has seen in beakers and test-tubes, to tons of material and to the control of massive machinery.

"In spite of free predictions to the contrary, these cooperative courses are not a hindrance to the regular production work, and foremen and workmen have uniformly gone out of their way to assist students to get the best out of their work when they recognized they were in earnest. These courses, therefore, go far to afford the best practicable solution of the human engineering difficulty. They do, however, require an extra year, with the attendant expense. The need is therefore urged of additional cooperation from the industries to supply opportunities for summer work for picked men from the junior classes in the belief that, although it entails some outlay of time and a little expense, is more of an investment than a philanthropy as insurance."

It would be encouraging to see all our timber and wood-using industries adopt this proposed national policy as an irreducible minimum, and join in securing its passage by Congress. There is certainly no item in the list which is not constructive and which would not bring in large returns to our people on the money so invested.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

from its Canadian News Office

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ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—MEN

WE CAN GIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

good wages and comfortable homes to a carpenter, painter, farmer and two men on our modern farmstead. Northern married men wanted for good pay. Write to Dixie Duroc Farms, Inc., Ridgeville, N.C., 30 miles west of Charleston, S.C.

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Wanted American Man
To take charge of shipping department of a new factory must have experience. Must be steady, intelligent and trustworthy position is permanent and a good salary will be paid: answer in your own handwriting giving age and references first letter. DIXIE DUCRO FARM, INC., Ridgeville, N.C., 30 miles west of Charleston, S.C.

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MILL SUPPLIES GIFT ROOM AUTO ACCESSORIES

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LEWANDOS Cleaners—Dyers—Laundurers

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DENVER, COL.

O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO. QUALITY JEWELRY

Mfg. Jewelers, Accurate Watch Repairing

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A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied

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Quality Coal Specialized

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the country, that there are \$7,000,000-\$600 invested in that basic industry in Canada, with 73,000,000 acres under cultivation. Referring to the decrease in average yields per acre since 1911, as shown by the fact that in the year named 11,000,000 acres sown to wheat yielded an average of 20 bushels per acre, as against 10 bushels per acre for the 19,000,000 acres sown to wheat in 1919, Dr. Tolmie expressed the view that Canada might be repeating the history of other sections of North America, where the land has been drained by the destructive one-crop system. As a means of avoiding a like condition of affairs in Canada, he urged farmers to heed the urgent advice of their department, and adopt a mixed farming policy.

MIXED FARMING POLICY NEEDED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec.—Urging that the farmers of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast adopt mixed farming, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominions, sounded a note of warning in an address delivered at a luncheon tendered him by the directors of the Great Eastern Exhibition. The Minister came fresh from a tour of the Dominion, during which he has visited most of the fairs and exhibitions which have been held thus far this year. He pointed out, to impress his hearers with the importance of agriculture to

DENVER, COL.

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For further information, call for our catalog. 1112-14 19th Street, Denver.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Punch and Judy's Return

It had, indeed, been interesting to Punch and Judy and the Policeman to spend the winter out in the active life of Paris, playing to delighted audiences in a beautiful large window several times daily on the Rue Des Rennes, and enjoying several jolly and adventurous trips out in the city itself at night. It was certainly much more varied than their previous winters had been, stored away up in the garret of the man who ran the Children's Theater of the Luxembourg Gardens all summer.

Some weeks after their jolly mid-winter adventure out into the city, Punch happened to be quite alone in back of the screens with Judy and said to her, "Judy, have you heard our new manager say anything of importance lately?"

"Why! Monsieur Paton always says things of importance," answered Judy.

"Now, Judy, you should know just what I mean," declared Punch. "I mean have you heard him say anything about our changing our play, or about changing us to some other place, or anything of that sort?"

"Oh! I have been so interested in what we have been doing that I have hardly thought of a change," said Judy, "although I do suppose that there will be a change before long. It is already the last of March and the parks will soon call the children more than any attraction in store windows."

"And I have heard the call of the parks, too," replied Punch.

"Of one park in particular?" asked Judy.

"Yes, of course," answered Punch. "Isn't that really our home where we have been for years and years. This playing behind plate glass has all been very pleasant for the winter, but now that the snow is gone I want to hear the children's voices more clearly and I want to be out in the open air and where a bird hops down on the stage once in a while."

"Oh, Punch!" exclaimed Judy, "I feel just the same as you do, and I am quite ready to put aside my beautiful Spanish costume and put on my Judy clothes, for I want every child in the Luxembourg Gardens who comes to the Children's Theater to be sure that I am the same Judy."

It was two weeks after this that Punch ran up to Judy and exclaimed, "We're going home, Judy."

"Punch, Punch, what do you mean?" asked Judy. "Are we going back to the Luxembourg?"

"Yes, yes," answered Punch. "our dear old manager was in this afternoon talking to our new manager and we're going back to the Luxembourg within two weeks."

"Will we have the same show?" asked Judy.

"Of course," answered Punch.

"But these Spanish costumes will never do for our real Punch and Judy show," objected Judy.

"Why the last time we spoke about our old play you said how glad you would be to get back into your old clothes," advised Punch. "Now, don't you remember that our manager, Monsieur LeBlanc, has our old clothes?"

"Yes, dear Monsieur LeBlanc took such care of our old clothes," responded Judy. "I remember very well how, when he would put us up in his attic for the winter, he would take off our stage clothes and put them very carefully away and wrap us up in various pieces of cloth till it was almost time to take us out into the park to begin our spring performances. I am quite sure that Monsieur LeBlanc has taken the best care of our old clothes this winter, while we have been appearing in more gorgeous costumes demanded by Monsieur Paton's elaborate Spanish play."

Judy had hardly spoken the last word when Punch exclaimed, "Why, there's Monsieur LeBlanc with Monsieur Paton this very minute."

The two men approached the marionettes. Monsieur LeBlanc patted the heads of Punch and Judy and the Policeman.

"Ah, Monsieur Paton, my actors have done well for you," said Monsieur LeBlanc.

"Excellent," answered Monsieur Paton. "I have grown fond of them and I wish they could remain, I believe that they have been quite happy in my store and they have seldom lacked an appreciative audience. I will want them back again."

"Perhaps, in the fall, they will beg to return to your pleasant store window," said Monsieur LeBlanc, "but now I know that they would rather be in my little open-air theater in the Luxembourg, and hear the happy voices of the children who are sure to welcome them, than to be shut in the most beautiful store or theater or house. Come, my little friends." As he spoke the last words he began to detach the wires on which Punch and Judy and the Policeman acted.

Punch and Judy were so delighted that they were to start off with Monsieur LeBlanc that they almost forgot about Carlos and Elvira, but the Policeman was the thoughtful one this time. "I suppose that we will play in different places from Carlos and Elvira," he remarked. "It surely has been pleasant to act with them and we hope that we will play with them again."

"Oh! yes! dear Elvira," hollered Judy as Monsieur LeBlanc was detaching her from her wire, "you have been a delightful maid and I hope that we shall play together another winter. In our old play there is no call for a maid, otherwise I am sure that Monsieur LeBlanc would engage you."

Judy might have said a great deal more but Monsieur LeBlanc had deposited her in the great bag which he carried.

Punch had only time to say, "Farewell, Carlos. May we soon meet again."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"What does the trumpet say? Blow in this end, sir, and hold me out, so"

Au revoir. Then he, too, went into the big transportation bag of Monsieur LeBlanc.

The Policeman was not forgotten and he, too, quickly found himself lifted by the kind hand of his former manager and placed beside the companions with whom he had acted so many years.

"I think that Carlos and Elvira will remain with you," said Monsieur LeBlanc with a smile.

"Yes, indeed," answered Monsieur Paton. "It would be strange without a marionette around, even though I do put them away in boxes for the summer. You may count on me many times at the Luxembourg to see your excellent show and I shall probably ask you to lend me your famous actors again another winter."

The next few days were busy ones for Monsieur Paton and for his marionettes, but how delighted they were when everything was ready for the opening performance of the season in the Children's Theater. The children were just as delighted and were waiting, a good many of them, an hour before it was time for the show to begin.

"Oh! Punch!" exclaimed Judy just before the curtain went up, "isn't it good to be in the Children's Open-Air Theater again. How merry their voices sound. I know they love us."

"Yes, and Monsieur Paton's window was a good place, too," replied Punch. "I'm glad to be back here, but we may be quite happy to return to the beautiful big window next winter."

The Horned Poppy

Along by the seashore, and up on the cliff-sides, the horned poppy has been flowering since June, but throughout the whole of August and September you may find its large and handsome blossoms opening out afresh their beautiful golden petals in the morning sun. The fully-expanded flowers are often four inches across, and blend so prettily with the grayish, hoary leaves, that the horned poppy at its best is one of the most attractive plants along the seashore.

The leaves are large and wavy, deeply lobed or cut, and often have their bases wrapped almost completely round the stems from which they grow. The lower ones are covered with stout hairs, which make them very rough.

But quite the strangest feature of the horned poppy is the extraordinary seed-pods from which it takes its name. Instead of the usual rounded seed-heads to which we are accustomed on the poppies in our gardens, this plant has long, curved pods like the slender horns of some strange animal.

At first they are so small that you scarcely notice them among the stamens in the center of the flower, but all too soon the yellow petals tumble away, and then the pod begins to grow and to curve, and often extends to a length of fully 12 inches before it stops. The horned poppies now are covered with these quaint, long pods of seeds, and if you care to gather some of these, you may easily cultivate this interesting plant in your garden.

The Sail Around the Lake

No sooner had the boys come to land after the long trip all morning up the river and finished their lunch than they set about launching the canoes for the sail around the lake. There was a good breeze blowing off shore in the general direction of the rocky point they were headed for, six miles away, and they wished to make the most of it while it lasted. These wonderful August days were filled with such beauty and calmness that the wind seemed unwilling to disturb them for very long, and would go down at the most unexpected times, leaving the lake as smooth as though a surface of silk had been given to it.

After passing through the streets the party goes to the schoolhouse, which is a very beautiful building all made of carved teakwood. Inside it is cool and fresh and seems rather dark after coming from the glaring sunlight outside. There is no furniture, no chairs or tables, because the teachers and their pupils all sit on the floor, which is raised a good height above the ground. There are deep verandas all around the house and the roof rises up to the skies in beautiful, carved spires, the central one towering up high above the surrounding trees. The house is a good distance from the village and is built in a little clearing among tall coconut palms and tamarind trees. In the tamarind trees there are flocks of green pigeons, and if you look up you will see two white paddy-birds at the very top of the tallest coconut palm where they have made a nest. They are pure white and as large as herons. They are called paddy-birds because they feed in the rice fields, and in India rice is called "paddy."

The boys were not, of course, intending to take the shortest route across the lake, which would mean going straight across, but planned to follow the shore line. The sail could be held in considerably, and the rudder turned so that it would not be difficult to follow the pebbly beach. And it would be much more fun this way, because they could stop when they wanted to do so, and sit down for a talk in the shade of one of the fine old trees along the way. And there was the sport, too, of making the wind carry them around the lake instead of right across it as it wanted to do.

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"Oh! Punch!" exclaimed Judy just before the curtain went up, "isn't it good to be in the Children's Open-Air Theater again. How merry their voices sound. I know they love us."

"Yes, and Monsieur Paton's window was a good place, too," replied Punch. "I'm glad to be back here, but we may be quite happy to return to the beautiful big window next winter."

Six miles away, at that rocky point where the canoe boys were heading, their two comrades probably had the tent all pitched and camp ready for them when they arrived, for the other two boys had not taken the long canoe ride up the river and around the lake, but had their boats carried out to camp on the wagons that took the camping outfit which the four boys were to use for two weeks or so.

So the boys set out with full sail set.

The masts of the canoes were down while they were paddling up the river, and were laid at full length on the bottom of the boat. When the craft reached the lake the boys took out the masts and fastened them in the slot in the bottom of the boat. The poles went through a hole in the deck of the boat and this held them steady. The sail was raised with little pulleys, and could be raised or lowered very quickly. Nearly all that afternoon the two little boats made their way along the shore, one behind the other, and at last arrived in camp at the rocky point where the other two boys stood on the beach waiting for them and waving their hats. It was a great trip and very enjoyable.

The girls will learn to spin and to weave as well as to sew, for they must make all the material for their own clothes and for their brother's as well! and they know where to get the wild cotton and flax and silk for their looms. And all the time that they are growing up they dance and sing and play games as other children do.

In the wet season they will throw their rice seed on to the flooded fields where it sinks, and then there is little to do but to reap it when it is ripe and then to thresh out the grain.

For fruit, there are the pineapples growing wild in all the wayside ditches, and luscious mangoes and oranges on the wild trees.

In the dry season they will go up the streams to the big sawmills at Ran-

goon.

The girls will learn to spin and to weave as well as to sew, for they must make all the material for their own clothes and for their brother's as well!

"I wish I had one. I would like to give it to Mother, and put it into her window without her knowing. Wouldn't that be fun?"

"I think we can make one, if you like this so much. I made mine myself. You see, the people in Rome long ago used to have these harps.

They were made of beautifully polished and inlaid wood, carved into graceful shapes. But perhaps the music did not sound any better than my simple little harp. The wind has gone down now. It will probably not play any more, so let us go upstairs and see it."

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goon.

The aeolian harp stood in the window, which was shut down upon it.

It was really like a long and narrow

What They Say

What does the drum say?

"Rub-a-dub-dub!"

"Pound away, bub!"

"Make as much racket

As ever you can."

"Rub-a-dub! rub-a-dub!"

"Go it, my man!"

What does the trumpet say?

"Toot-a-toot-toot!"

"Toot-a-toot, toot-a-toot!"

"Hurrah for you!"

"Blow in this end, sir,

"And hold me out, so,

"Toot-a-toot! toot-a-toot!"

"Why don't you blow?"

What does the whip say?

"Snappy-snappy!"

"Call that a crack, sir—

"Flipperty flap!"

"Up with the handle,

"And down with the lash,

"Snappy! snappy!"

"Done in a flash."

—Mary Mapes Dodge.

(From "Rhymes and Jingles," copyright, 1874, by Charles Scribner's Sons. By permission of the publishers.)

In the bottom taken out. It was about two feet long and four or five inches wide. Aunt Emma had driven six brass nails in each end to wind the strings on. The nails were in sets of two. Then she had taken floss silk and strung it on the nails as they do violins and other stringed instruments. The strings passed over a "bridge" fitted in, near one end.

"Of course, violin strings would probably have been better than floss silk," said Aunt Emma, as she took the harp from the window and showed it to Bess. "But I did not happen to have any regular strings so I used the silk. You see, it makes music just about as well. Now run and ask Uncle John to find you a long, narrow box made of thin wood, or two long strips of wood and two end pieces; some brass headed nails, and the hammer. I have silk here in my workbasket. Oh, yes, and a piece of the size of the ends for the bridge."

In a very short time the harp was finished, and strung up tightly.

"Thank you ever and ever so much, dear Auntie. Now I am going right home and I am going to put it into my bedroom window, next to Mother's, with the door open. Then I shall watch and see what Mother says when she hears it."

"Come and tell me what she says. Good-by, dear. The wind is rising again," said Aunt Emma.

Blue Dishes

Do you not think that you would like a little, white cupboard of dishes? I think it would be very nice.

I think I should like blue dishes in my white cupboard and I should like the windows of my kitchen to face the sea. I would look at the sea between the short, white curtains, as they waved in the breeze. The curtains would be waving gayly at the sea, as the sea wind blew.

My blue cups would hang in a straight, blue line in the little white cupboard. They would twinkle in a little, straight, blue line. And all the little blue plates would stand very straight behind them, like round, blue discs.

In the morning, the sun would shine upon the sea. And in the afternoon the sun would shine upon the sea. And in the evening, the round, harvest moon would shine upon the sea.

We would wipe the blue dishes and put them away in the little white cupboard. They we would look at the round, harvest moon, between the little waving curtains.

On the Lawn

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

A funny thing has happened:

They were not here last night,

But now our lawn is spattered

THE HOME FORUM

"Be of Good Comfort"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
In the closing verses of the tenth chapter of Mark, an account is given by the writer of a healing work performed by Christ Jesus in circumstances which evidently caused it to be specially remembered, as the incident is recorded, with slight variations, by all three synoptists. It was toward the close of Jesus' ministry, just before, in fact, his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Jesus and his disciples had come to Jericho, and, as he went out of the city accompanied by "a great number of people," he passed a blind man who "sat by the highway side begging." To the beggar, the approach of such a concourse must have seemed to hold out specially good prospects for alms. The moment, however, the blind man heard who it was that was passing by, all thought of alms was quickly forgotten, and he cried out to Jesus, begging him for help. Many as they passed by tried to silence him, bidding him hold his peace, but the more they tried to prevent him speaking the more insistently he appealed to Jesus. At last he was successful. Jesus stood still, and commanded him to be called, and word was quickly passed back to the blind man. "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." Then it is related how the blind man, casting aside his garment, rose and came to Jesus; how Jesus asked him what he desired; and how the blind man answered, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way." And, as Luke adds, "all the people, when they saw it, gave praise unto God."

The incident is very typical of the healing works of Jesus the Christ, who proved his understanding of divine Mind, the Father who "doeth the works" for the gospel narratives present many instances which developed along much the same lines. A sick man or woman or some one in trouble with just so much discernment of the Christ as to prompt them to such a course, would appeal to Jesus for help. Obstacles in the way would make their appearance, only to be overcome, and when the appeal finally reached Jesus it never failed of achieving its purpose. The man sick of the palsy who was let down through the roof at Jesus' feet; the woman with the "issue of blood twelve years," and the present incident of the blind man by the wayside, are cases in point. There is, indeed, no record of anyone who desired to receive help from Jesus, and who made an effort to secure it, failing of his purpose.

Now the orthodox explanation of this fact, any time during the past

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*"The Port of Nantes," from a wood engraving by August Lepere*

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

The Passing of the Inn

sixteen hundred years at any rate, would undoubtedly have been simply that the faith of these people was "rewarded," meaning thereby that a personal God took note of a special act of virtue, and, in the exercise of full discretion to reward or to withhold, decided to reward. The true explanation, of course, lies much deeper than this. It was supplied by Christ Jesus himself in the memorable words in the Sermon on the Mount, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." And, later on, in conversation with his disciples when he said, "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

The full meaning of these words with their stupendous healing message lay hidden until it was revealed in Christian Science. For Christian Science teaches and proves by demonstration that, in making these statements, Jesus was not announcing a benevolent reward for well-doing from a benevolent deity, but was proclaiming a deep metaphysical fact, namely, that asking involves receiving; that seeking involves finding; and that knocking involves the door being opened. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 135 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "Christianity as Jesus taught it was not a creed, nor a system of ceremonies, nor a special gift from a ritualistic Jehovah; but it was the demonstration of divine Love casting out error and healing the sick not merely in the name of Christ, or Truth, but in demonstration of Truth, as must be the case in the cycles of divine Light." Christian Science teaches that this healing Christ is ever-present and ever-available, as the activity of divine Principle. It proves the truth of Jesus' last words to his disciples, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," and it teaches and demonstrates that, just as true seeking, based on a discernment of the Christ, however dim, evoked straightforward the healing of the Christ in the first century, so it evokes that healing today.

Countless thousands the world over, who have been taught to believe that the healing mission of Christianity ended with Jesus and his immediate disciples; who are constrained to regard the blind man by the wayside on the road from Jericho, and many others, as people strangely privileged and exceptionally blessed, may begin to revise their view, and to be of good comfort. Metaphysically regarded, for every so-called sick man who sits by the wayside begging, seeking help for his troubles in matter, through medicine, hygiene, or other means, the Christ is forever passing by, for the Christ is always present. All kinds of obstacles may be placed in the sick man's way, but, if he is faithful, as was blind Bartimaeus, to the glimmer of light which is his and continues to ask, he must, in the end, receive the reward of asking. Each moment the vision of the Christ will grow clearer, until it is utterly unmistakable, and the sick man, today, as did the sick man nineteen hundred years ago, hears the blessed assurance, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee," and his sickness vanishes before a realization of Principle.

"In 1866," writes Mrs. Eddy on pages 179 and 180 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "when God revealed to me this risen Christ, this Life that knows no death, that saith, 'Because he lives, I live,' I awoke from the dream of Spirit in the flesh so far as to take the side of Spirit, and strive to cease my warfare. When, through this consciousness, I was delivered from the dark shadow and portal of death, my friends were frightened at beholding me restored to health. A dear old lady asked me, 'How is it that you are restored to us?' Has Christ come again on earth? Christ never left.' I replied; 'Christ is Truth, and Truth is always here,—the impersonal Saviour.'

authors for the sake of Goldsmith and his friends, who used to go there on their way to and from Paternoster Row. At the Salutation and Cat, Smithfield, Coleridge and Lamb held memorable converse; and Steele often dined his "Tatlers" from the Trumpet. How appropriate for Voltaire to have lodged, in London, at the White Peruke! ... At the Red Horse, Stratford, is the "Irving room," precious to the American traveler! and how renowned have sweet Anne Page and jolly Falstaff made the very name of the Garter Inn! In the East a monastery, in the Desert a tent, on the Nile a boat, a hacienda in South America, a kiosk in Turkey, a cafe in Italy, but in Britain an inn, is the pilgrim's home, and one not less characteristic. The subject as suggestive of the philosophy of civilization is worth investigation.—From "Inns," by Henry T. Tuckerman.

In Praise of Pope

Poet. True, there are classes. Pope was most of all!
Akin to Horace, Persius, Juvenal; Pope was, like them, the censor of his age.
An age more suited to Repose than Rage;
When Rhyming turn'd from Freedom to Schools,
And shock'd with Licence, shudder'd into Rules;
When Phœbus touch'd the Poet's trembling Ear
With one supreme Commandment 'Be thou Clear';
When Thought meant less to reason than compile,
And the Muse labor'd chiefly with the File.
Beneath full Wigs no Lyric drew its Breath
As in the Days of great Elizabeth;
And to the Bards of Anna was denied
The Note that Wordsworth heard on Duddon-side.
But Pope took up his Parable, and knit
The Woof of Wisdom with the Warp of Wit;
He trimm'd the Measure on its equal Feet,
And smooth'd and fitted till the Line was neat;
He taught the Pause with due Effect to fall;
He taught the Epigram to come at Call,
He wrote—

Friend, His Iliad!
Poet. Well, suppose you own
You like your Iliad in the Prose of Bohn—
Tho' if you'd learn in Prose how Homer sang,
Twere best to learn of Butcher and of Lang—
Suppose you say your Worst of Pope,
declare Jewels Paste, his Nature a Parterre,
His Art but Artifice—I ask once more Where you have seen such Artifice before?
Where you have seen a Parterre better grac'd,
Or gems that glitter like his Gems of Paste?

Where can you show, among your Names of Note,
So much to copy and so much to quote?

And where, in Fine, in all our English Verse,
A style more trenchant and a sense more terse?

So I, that love the old Augustan Days

Of formal Courtesies and formal Phrase;

That like along the finish'd Line to feel

The Ruffe's Flutter and the Flash of Steel;

That like my Couplet as Compact as Clear;

That like my Satire sparkling tho' severe,

Unmix'd with Bathos and unmarr'd by Trope,

I fine my Cap for Polish—and for Pope!

—Austin Dobson.

Genuine Art

No genuine work of art ever was, or ever can be, produced but for its own sake; if the painter does not conceive to please himself, he will not finish to please the world.—Fuseli.

Ruskin on Metal and Wood Engraving

All engraving, I said, is intaglio in the solid. But the solid, in wood engraving, is a coarse substance, easily cut; and in metal, a fine substance, not easily. Therefore, in general, you may be prepared to accept ruder and more elementary work in one than the other; and it will be the means of appeal to blunter minds. You probably already know the difference between the actual methods of producing a printed impression from wood and metal; but I may perhaps make the matter a little more clear. In metal engraving, you cut ditches, fill them with ink, and press your paper into them. In wood engravings you leave ridges, rub the tops of them with ink, and stamp them on your paper.

The instrument with which the substance, whether of the wood or steel, is cut away, is the same. It is a solid ploughshare, which, instead of throwing the earth aside, throws it up and out, producing at first a simple ravine, or furrow, in the wood or metal, which you can widen by another cut, or extend by successive cuts. . . . The furrow produced is at first the wedge-shaped or cuneiform ravine, already so much dwelt upon in my lectures on Greek sculpture.

Since then, in wood printing, you print from the surface left solid; and, in metal printing, from the hollow cut into it, it follows that if you put few touches on wood, you draw, as on a slate, with white lines, leaving a quantity of black; but if you put few touches on metal, you put few touches on metal, you draw, as on a slate, with black lines, leaving a quantity of white.

Now the eye is not in the least offended by quantity of white, but is, or ought to be, greatly saddened and offended by quantity of black. Hence it follows that you must never put little work on wood. You must not sketch upon it. You may sketch on metal as much as you please. . . .

We conclude, then, that we must never trust, in wood, to our power of outline with white; and our general laws, thus far determined, will be—thick lines in wood; thin ones in metal; complete drawing on wood; sketches, if we choose, on metal.—John Ruskin in "Ariadne Fiorentina."

A Glimpse of Robert Browning

That our friends Brown, Green, and

White might have learned more than they did learn on that tour of theirs, may be true enough, but for all that, they do not come back as empty as they went.

And they have had this merit,—that they have in truth enjoyed what they have done. Little clouds there may have been . . . but they have been passing mists which have hardly served to disturb the sunshine of their tour. Together they started, together they have been over mountains and through cities, performing feats which, in their own judgments, are little short of marvelous, and together they return at the end of their holiday satisfied with themselves and with the world at large. They have seen pictures and walked through cathedrals; but, above all, they have stood upon the slopes of the hills and have looked at the mountains. They have listened to the little rivers as they tumbled, and have laid their hands upon the edges of mighty rocks; they have smelt the wild thyme as it gave out its fragrance beneath their feet, and have peered wondering through the blue crevasses of the glacier. They have sat in the sweet gloom of the evening and have watched the surface of the lake as it lay beneath them without a ripple, and have waited there till the curtain of night has hid the water from their view. Then they have thrown themselves idly on their backs, and have counted the stars in the firmament over their head, wondering at the beauty of the heavens. They have said little perhaps to each other of the romance of such moments, of the poetry which has filled their hearts; but the romance and the poetry have been there; and they have brought home with them a feeling for beauty which will last them through their lives. . . . —From "Travelling Sketches," by Anthony Trollope.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

The Arizona Desert Sky

How silently, even swiftly, the days glide by out in the desert, in the waste, in the wilderness! How the morning and the evening make up the day" and the purple shadow slips in between with a midnight all stars! And how day by day the interest grows in the long overlooked commonplace things of nature! In a few weeks we are studying bushes, boulders, stones, sand drifts—things we never thought of looking at in our country. And after a time we begin to make mental notes on the changes of light, air, clouds, and blue sky, for we have always heard of the "deep blue" that overhangs the desert; and we expect to see it at any and all times. But we discover that it shows itself in its greatest depth only in the morning before sunrise. Then it is a dark blue, bordering upon purple; and for some time after the sun comes up it holds a deep blue tinge. At noon it has passed through a whole gamut of tones and is pale blue, yellowish, lilac-toned, or rosy; in the late afternoon it has changed again to pink or gold or orange; and after twilight and under the moon, warm purples stretch across the whole reach of the firmament from horizon to horizon.

But the changes in the blue during the day have no constancy to a change. There is no fixed purpose about them. The caprices of light, heat, and dust control the appearances. Sometimes the sky at dawn is as pallid as a snowdrop with pearly grays just emerging from the blue; and again it may be flushed with saffron, rose, and pink. When there are clouds and great heat the effect is often very brilliant. The colors are intense in chrome-yellow, golds, carmine, magentas, malachite-greens—a body of gorgeous hues upheld by enormous side wings of paler tints that encircle the horizon to the north and south, and send waves of color far up the sky to the cool zenith. Such dawns are seldom seen in moist countries, nor are they usual on the desert, except during the hot summer months.—John C. Van Dyke in "The Desert."

What Pensive Beauty Autumn Shows

When earth repays with golden sheaves
The labors of the plough,
And ripening fruits and forest leaves
All brighten on the bough;
What pensive beauty autumn shows,
Before she hears the sound
Of winter rushing in, to close
The emblematic round!
—From "Thought on the Seasons," by William Wordsworth.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Farmer and Consumer as Friends

Two points made by Senator Harding, the Republican nominee for the United States presidency, in a recent address to representatives of farm organizations, are likely to be of interest to the so-called consumer class. One point is contained in the sentence, "I desire to speak for the consumer when I speak of American agriculture." The other was represented by the sentence, "I desire that I may have a hand in stopping bungling, and economic nonsense, and false promises, and prodigal waste, and dictatorial powers, all of which have smothered farmers." It is interesting to note that the Senator made the first point, here cited, in expressing his desire to have the country understand that its future is menaced unless American agriculture shall be preserved. Clearly, so far as these quotations show what he had in mind, they indicate a definite intention on his part to better the conditions of the farmer. But they also indicate an intention to look out for the interests of the consumer. This is what should be. For the President of a great nation cannot fairly seek the benefit of any one class as against that of another class. The President of the United States would never be justified in seeking benefits for farmers if the benefits thus secured should work out hardships for the consumer. And when Senator Harding enumerates a number of things which, he says, have "smothered the farmer" he is enumerating exactly the things which have also smothered the consumer. The consumer, as much as the farmer, has been all but stifled in the United States by bungling, false promises, prodigal waste and dictatorial powers. With respect to these things, the consumer and the farmer are in the same boat.

Yet there is a difference between them. The farmers, realizing the potency of joint action to eliminate those enumerated evils under which, as the Senator truly says, they are being smothered, have begun to organize. The consumers, however, lacking the sense of unity which has begun to inspire the farmer, have done little or nothing to band themselves together, and are, therefore, as yet, practically powerless with respect to anything resembling offensive or defensive relationships with producers and distributors. The organized farmers are beginning to talk much of cooperation. Apparently they are using the term to express joint action of all organized farmers for the common benefit of them all. They are not saying much, so far as published reports seem to show, with respect to any intention to benefit the consumers. But Senator Harding, looking forward to a time when he hopes to be occupying the national presidency, expresses a wish to make the development of American agriculture productive of benefit for both the consumer and the farmer, and as a means of effecting it, he, too, lays stress upon cooperation.

Perhaps the farmers will take a cue from this statement of the candidate. Perhaps they can broaden their view of cooperation so that it shall include the interests of the consumer with the interests of the farmer. That, at any rate, will be the only sort of cooperation that will be worthy of the name, as a means of bringing lasting benefit to either party here mentioned. If the farmers, under the name of cooperation, seek only such joint action as shall unify their class to seek their class advantage at the expense of another class, say, for instance, the consumers, then the farmers, after all, will have achieved only another one of those great business organizations which have been so often popularly referred to as "combines." Whatever results they achieve by such organized effort can hardly be of any more general benefit than the results achieved by "combines," results that will continue to array class against class, to bring one industrial group into conflict with another, in short, to intensify inter-class conflict in about the same ratio that conflict within the "combine" is done away with.

An opportunity for things vastly better than this lies before the farmers of the United States. It is an opportunity to make the forces of agriculture effective in reducing economic pressure upon the consumer classes, at the same time that they reduce such pressure upon themselves. As they throw off the effects of bungling, false promises, waste and dictatorial powers, in order that they themselves may be no longer smothered by them, they may, if they will, to a large degree, save the consumer classes from being smothered. For cooperative organization of the kind which the farmers are contemplating does its greatest work in eliminating useless activities, bringing about economy of effort, and saving useless expense. So far as the farmers succeed in effecting these things, they will doubtless eliminate the middleman, to a considerable extent, allowing their produce to go quite directly into the hands of the consumers. The saving which they can thus effect promises to be vastly more than will be sufficient to give the farmers an adequate return for all that they put into the business of farming. By right activity in this thing they will find it possible to share with the consumers the great saving which their cooperative effort may be able to effect.

Farmers can hardly wish to extend or to perpetuate that sort of business organization that deals with the public only to exploit it, that strengthens itself only that it may be in a position to "charge all the traffic will bear." They have already suffered under that system enough to know the bitterness of it. Since they are acting in the name of cooperation, rather is it to be hoped that they will undertake all that the name implies. One of the things that it implies is the disappearance of the competitive impulse, the impulse to strive against others as if to win economic freedom by seizing and capturing it at their expense. The testimony of those of experience in cooperative societies in the United States is that when people work together cooperatively, a new ethical feeling springs up. As Dr. James P. Warbasse of the Cooperative League of America puts it, instead of the desire to be served, which is the dominant idea of the prevalent economic system, there comes a desire for mutual aid and help, and the competition for wealth is replaced by the

competition for excellence. If the farmers of the United States are planning real cooperative societies, they cannot succeed on the basis of economic enmity with the consumer. They must deal with him as an economic friend.

No-License Campaign in Scotland

One of the surest signs that the no-license campaign, at present in progress in Scotland, is a winning campaign is the character of the methods adopted by the liquor interests. These interests never have been famous in any country for the respectability of the practices they have adopted in combating the forward movement of prohibition. More often than not, the great bulk of their methods have been quite frankly disreputable, and Scotland, at this time, apparently offers no exception to the rule. The latest reports tell of how the trade is resorting to all manner of underhand practices and deceptive statements to enlist the sympathy of the electors. All the old, long-since-exploited arguments are, of course, being exploited, chief amongst them the loss in revenue which is supposed to accrue to the country from the abolition of the license and the large measure of prohibition such a course would entail. Indeed the virtue of "drinking the country into funds" is being emphasized, as far as possible, on every beer bottle by means of a white label with a red border bearing the legend "Prohibition means more taxation. Vote no change."

At the moment the struggle is centering on the question of fixing the polling day. Temperance advocates are generally in favor of the no-license vote being taken on the same day, next November, as the municipal elections in the burghs. They realize that one of the great obstacles to be overcome is the apathy of the electors, and that a much heavier poll may be looked for if the no-license vote is coupled with the municipal vote than if it were held on another day. It is for this reason, of course, that the License Trade Defense Association is doing everything in its power to secure a separate day for the no-license vote, although it bases its demand on the grounds that such a combination as that proposed might lead to "confusion of ideas," and that the electors should have a chance to vote "on a clear issue." Here again the liquor interests would appear to be steadily losing. Already such important centers as Glasgow, Paisley, and Dundee have decided that the poll shall be on the same day as the municipal elections, and it is expected that most of the burghs will follow suit.

The clearest evidence, however, that the liquor interests are considerably concerned as to the direction in which events are moving is afforded by the new manifesto, published by the trade recently, the tenor of which goes to show that the liquor interests are willing to go a long way to meet the advocates of prohibition, almost any distance, in fact, if only the trade be allowed to exist in some form. The document favors the reduction of licenses, with compensation, however; urges the improvement of public houses; reasonable hours of opening and closing, and, above all perhaps, "drastic punishment of habitual drunkenness." Such proposals and asseverations, it is safe to assume, are rapidly losing their power to command from the electors any serious consideration. The tremendous practical demonstration of the value of prohibition afforded by the United States is undermining with extraordinary rapidity and effectiveness the stock arguments of the liquor trade, and every month that passes lessens the possibility of these arguments deceiving even the most unsophisticated.

Encouragement About Coal

It is at least pleasant to read the statement of a United States Senator that "coal gouging may soon be a matter of the past." The interesting utterance quoted is that of William M. Calder of New York, who may be presumed to take an especial interest in the cost of coal to the consumer because of the fact that he is chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production. Certain reasons given by the Senator for his hopeful view of a subject which has tried the patience of the nation severely are of a nature to afford the public at any rate a bit of encouragement. In expressing the opinion that a break in the price of coal is in sight, Mr. Calder says that a thing of this kind has already been reported in the Connellsburg district, prices "falling as low as \$6 a ton." He also asserts that, recently, yearly contracts for export coal have been made at \$5 a ton. This information has a much more cheering sound than a great deal that has come to hand of late concerning the coal situation, and there is cause for an additional degree of satisfaction in the Senator's further declaration that "the car shortage, which has been used by unscrupulous coal operators as a means of extortion, is," he hopes, "no longer a menace." In his opinion, which must carry more weight than that of the average person, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad companies now have the coal car situation well in hand, and he mentions, as supporting this view, that about 85,000 cars have been released for construction purposes and for those of general industry.

Statements made by Mr. Calder concerning coal for New England, one of the districts especially troubled about obtaining coal for manufactorys and railroads during the last two years, are of interest to consumers in this industrial corner of the country. He declares, first, that relief in the east is always available through the use of idle vessels under the Shipping Board, which vessels, he says, have carrying capacity ample to meet any emergency in New England. His additional assertion in this connection, which it would seem should be heeded and made practical use of by those interested both directly and indirectly, is that it is represented to the Shipping Board by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also by Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives, that ocean rates from Hampton Roads, Virginia, to Boston should immediately be reduced. The main reason given is that traffic may be diverted to ocean routes and railroad facilities be correspondingly relieved. The reduction, it is said, should be from \$2.75 per ton to \$1.50. According to Senator Calder, the government is at liberty at any time to put such a reduction into effect. It would seem that if this proposed regulation is just it

should at once be ordered, for probably no other populous section of the country is so badly in need of ample railroad service as the New England states.

Other crumbs of comfort are to be found in the New York Senator's remark that his commission has information that \$4 is the maximum price of bituminous coal at certain mines, and that one of the large operators, who mined 1,500,000 tons of bituminous coal during the first seven months of this year, has said that the average price received for the output was \$3.20 a ton. In view of all this, it seems evident that the consumers of bituminous coal in the United States should have their needs supplied, and at reasonable prices.

American Women at the Polls

So far as the primary elections in several states of the United States this week were indicative of woman's interest in her new duties as a voter, they show that a considerable proportion of American women were eager to take immediate advantage of their opportunity, and that the great majority of those that visited the polls were able to exercise the right of franchise without much confusion or embarrassment. It is probably fair to say that the voting of women in these caucuses was largely tentative and experimental. The occasion followed too soon after the obtaining of the rights of citizenship to enable women who have not heretofore been accustomed to frequent the polls to familiarize themselves with the meaning of all that is done there or with all those things which the election laws require of persons lawfully marking ballots. But those who nevertheless went to the polls certainly had the right idea of the duties of voters. Having at last acknowledged right to vote, they were, at any rate, not guilty of the sin of omission.

Evidently the requirement that was most difficult for the women voters to observe, if not to understand, was that which forbids one voter to confer with another over the affair of marking the ballot. It seemed, apparently, the most natural thing in the world for many of the new voters, so far as they failed to understand just what a ballot required of them, to ask some woman in an adjacent booth. And there were instances, amusing enough too, where such an impulse, yielded to, almost precipitated a joint debate before some election officer got round to shut off the conference. There were women who, obliged by a state law to declare which party ballot they wished to use, told not only which ballot they wanted but also which candidates they intended to vote for. There were instances where both party ballots were called for by women, for the simple reason that the voter wished to throw her influence in favor of some Republicans and some Democrats.

But there need be small wonder that minor mistakes of this sort were in evidence. Doubtless there are more than a few men who have voted for years in caucuses and elections who do not stop to figure out that, in a caucus or primary election, the voter participates as a member of a political party helping to nominate the candidates which that party will set up in opposition to similar nominees of other parties, from all of whom the final selection will be made on election day. It is only on election day, of course, that the voter really makes individual selection of the candidate or candidates whom he or she prefers above all other candidates that may have been named in the primaries. Probably a greater proportion of women will vote on election day than have taken part in these caucuses. As time goes on, however, all women will probably come to see that unless the process of nomination be controlled by the best sentiments of the voters, the best sentiment will be always severely restricted in its ability to secure the right sort of officials by the votes cast on election day. Not all the care and good intentions of those who vote on election day can be effective to choose honorable and efficient representatives if the nominations by the various caucuses include none of that sort.

Election officers seem, on the whole, to have done well by the new voters. They may have been here and there quite ready to show themselves amused by the situation, but their courtesy seems to have stood the test of the new exactions. The experiences of the day, however, point to one thing quite clearly. That is, that among election officers named for duty at the polling places there will shortly be women as well as men.

About Leyden

Of the many cities and towns, large and small, which this year of tercentenary is bringing into prominence, the old Dutch town of Leyden, on the old Rhine, occupies a foremost place. And it does so, not merely because it afforded to so many of the Pilgrim Fathers and Pilgrim Mothers a home, between their exile from England and their setting out on the great adventure across the Atlantic, but because Leyden, perhaps more than any other city today, still breathes the atmosphere of "the Plymouth colony," as history gives account of it in the Old World. It was at Leyden that Bradford labored as a fustian worker and Brewster busied himself as a teacher of English to the sons of wealthy families, and Pastor John Robinson labored amongst his little flock, whose migration from Amsterdam to Leyden, in 1609, the authorities of the old town on the old Rhine declared to be "agreeable and welcome." And there was about their goings and comings, their kindly relations with their Dutch neighbors, the affection in which they were held and the air of serious thoughtfulness which pervaded their story, something which must surely be very understandable in the Leyden of today.

For now, as then, Leyden is a quiet, sober and very learned place. Now, as then, it is dominated by its university. As one writer says of it, "Leyden is a paradise of clean, quiet streets—a city of professors, students and soldiers. . . . Philosophers surely live here; bookworms to whom yesterday, today, and tomorrow are one. The sense of commercial enterprise dies away: whatever they are at Amsterdam, the Dutch at Leyden cease to be a nation of shopkeepers."

It is the University of Leyden, of course, which gives the key to Leyden, especially the way it came into being. Every one—at any rate very many people—knows the story: how, in the year 1574, the city was besieged by the Spaniards, through long, weary weeks and months, from

May till October; how it endured every hardship, repelled every attack, refused to surrender, and was finally relieved when William the Silent cut the dykes at Delfshaven, and sailed his fleet up to the city walls. Then the story goes that when William asked the heroic burghers how he should reward them for their faithfulness and courage, they petitioned him for a university. And so the University of Leyden was founded next year, and within a very short time became one of the most famous in all Europe.

It was specially famous, perhaps, in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, when Pastor John Robinson was admitted as one of its members, and "reluctantly consented," so William Bradford has left record, to take part in the notable theological controversy which stirred the whole faculty to its depths at about that time. Once he had entered the lists, however, Pastor John Robinson acquitted himself with honor, causing many "to praise God that the truth had so famous victory." There was, therefore, something peculiarly fitting about the way in which the tercentenary celebrations in Leyden, last week, partook so largely of an academic character. A great reception was held in the Town Hall, and all manner of other functions elsewhere, but the address of welcome was delivered by Jonkheer van Karnebeck, the Foreign Minister, in Leyden Academy.

Editorial Notes

A CURSORY glance at political events in Europe may seem scarcely reassuring to those who had hoped to find the League of Nations in a fair way toward justifying its existence. There is, in contemplation, a "Little Entente" of Slavic nations, and a French scheme for a group embracing Hungary, Bulgaria, and others, and various other diplomatic groupings, overt and covert; and none of these things indicate implicit confidence in the League as a means of protection. Yet, after all, does not the process of converting words and theories into action commonly involve more time and effort than was originally expected? Many people imagined a league, primarily, if not entirely, of a political order. But they have found the field of politics strewn thickly with doubtful motives and other obstacles, and the progress slow and disappointing. They would be well advised to turn sometimes from the devious and spectacular ways of statesmen and watch movements in the way of transportation, health, and matters economic and industrial generally. Here, in certain well-defined directions, the idea of international cooperation has quietly taken root; here the young League of Nations has found congenial soil and already shows good growth.

"FREIGHTS, like everything else, are beginning to come down in price," according to the president of an important steamship company in San Francisco. "You can twist circumstances round, and governments can, by certain actions, delay the working of the law of supply and demand, but not for long. There are 10,000,000 tons more shipping today than at the beginning of the war, according to Lloyd's last statement, and this is something you cannot get away from. During the war there was more freight than ships, and today there are more ships than freight. All business men carrying on trade in a large way are in perfect agreement that prices are not going to remain away up out of sight as they have in the past. This slump has already taken place in connection with a number of commodities." This is welcome news to the "ultimate buyer," who has been well educated as to why prices should go up. Now that he is told that the crest has been reached and that prices are falling, he will be able to give a few reasons to salesmen as to why he should not pay the exorbitant prices still being asked for some things.

TRADE by barter is reviving. It has appealed to Italy and Russia as a means of circumventing the abnormal rate of exchange. So far has opinion strengthened in its favor that the system has actually been put into practice between these countries, the first cargo from Russia having recently arrived in Italy. From many standpoints the custom has its merits, but it is rather disappointing to find, upon its initial reintroduction, that Italy received a shipment of wheat mixed with rubbish, the whole cargo bearing evidence of being about four years old. To the other nations with whom the Soviet Government hopes to have the system in operation little encouragement is held out by Italy's first experience.

SETTLING at sea is by no means the paradox it sounds. While boards of agriculture are struggling with land settlement schemes, those who arrange matters at sea have developed a scheme for the settling of trawl fishermen in their own boats. The Minesweepers Cooperative Trawling Society, Limited, is to be composed of British former service fishermen, and, as the name implies, all the departments of its work are to be conducted on cooperative lines. Some 200 up-to-date steam trawlers, previously on admiralty service, will be converted into a fishing fleet, properly fitted for modern practices of fishing. Stores and depots for dealing with the society's business will be established at the principal trawling ports.

SUCCESS in heckling appears to be somewhat a matter of geography. In the United States there seems to be a feeling that the heckler should be discouraged, no matter how absurd the statement he questions, while in some countries the crowd more often takes delight in encouraging the heckler to make the speaker defend his position. Recently a crowd in Boston called for violence to the heckler and let pass the opportunity for bringing further light upon the questions at issue. In this particular instance the speaker who was heckled came to the rescue of the heckler.

THERE are obviously plenty of people in the United States who, in business practice, do not profit by the experience of others. For instance, high prices are unquestionably responsible for "overall clubs," and now, right in the face of what happened, the dealers in men's hats are opening the fall season with prices higher than ever. It is not improbable that the old story about leading the horse to water will be illustrated once more by many would-be purchasers of hats who, though they approach the store windows, will not buy.